

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1878, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, and a large household department. Reading in many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

## Local Matters.

### Representative Council

The representative council was called to meet on Friday evening for the purpose of considering the report of the committee of 25, adopting the budget for the year, and transacting considerable other business. The budget meeting is a little later this year than sometimes but is by no means the latest that has been held.

It was not generally expected that there would be a great deal of debate over the budget items. The committee of 25 had gone over them carefully, and as the committee recommendations have generally gone through without serious amendment it was expected that they would this time. It was expected that the council would fix the tax rate this year instead of providing a maximum and minimum to be raised, leaving the rate to the tax assessors, as is usually the case. Under these conditions it will be necessary for the assessors to find an increased valuation over last year, which will result in increasing the amount of State tax to be paid by the city of Newport.

In addition to the consideration of the budget, and the various resolutions incident thereto, there were several other items of more or less importance on the docket as prepared by the city clerk. The Chief and Deputy Chief of the fire department, and also the special police officers had petitions in for increases of pay. There was also a resolution for an investigation of the police department, and ordinances requiring the chief of police and the supervisor of recreation to file reports. An amendment to the one-way street ordinance was proposed. Other matters to be considered included the proposed central purchasing bureau, a committee to recommend changes in the city charter, and a number of other matters. The session was expected to be a fairly long one, and the members might reasonably expect to earn their salaries which this year are \$600 each.

Thomas H. Lawton, the veteran ordnance sergeant of the Newport Artillery Company, having been connected with that command for fifty-seven years, observed the eighty-first anniversary of his birth on Tuesday. He is probably the oldest active military man, in point of continuous service, in the country. Mr. Lawton recently suffered a fall on the sidewalk which has handicapped him considerably.

Mr. George H. Kelley, clerk of the District Court, is confined to his home by a complication of diseases, suffering considerably. He was reported as a little more comfortable Friday morning. Mr. Kelley was taken suddenly ill during the early part of the week, suffering from kidney trouble, as well as other complications.

Last Sunday night three apprentices from the Training Station stole an automobile in Fall River and brought it to Newport where they were caught with the goods by the local police. They were returned to Fall River, but were subsequently turned over by the Fall River court to the Navy officers for punishment.

The local Board of Health is looking about for a competent bacteriologist to take charge of that portion of the board's work in this city. Miss Caroline Weed, who has filled that position for some months, has tendered her resignation and has returned to her home in Plattsburg, N. Y. It is understood that she is to be married soon.

Mr. Benjamin G. Oman of New York spent Sunday with relatives in this city.

### Brown Students Cause Excitement.

Brown University students had lots of excitement in this vicinity on Monday night, and as a result of their pranks some of the residents near the Middletown line had more or less of a scare. The escapade was the outcome of the Freshman banquet on Tuesday evening, and in accordance with immemorial custom, the Sophomores attempted to kidnap the class president and prevent his attendance at the dinner. The first part of their programme went off successfully, the captured president being brought to Newport and held a prisoner at Colonel Sheffield's home just over the Middletown line. During the night he made his escape by a window and finally applied for sanctuary at the Police Station. There his handcuffs were removed, and he was allowed to leave by a rear entrance to elude his pursuers.

As soon as his escape from the Sheffield residence was discovered, a strong guard of Sophomores set out in pursuit. Neighbors were informed that a maniac was at large and they were somewhat alarmed until the true state of affairs was learned. Finally the Sophomores learned that their victim was at the Police Station, and a guard was set about the Station, but the Freshman got away and returned to Providence before his escape was discovered. He was the hero of the day at the class banquet, while the discomfited Sophomores, and especially Mr. S. S. Sheffield, who had been detained as his jailer, came in for considerable raillery.

### Apprentices for Washington.

The regiment of apprentice seamen from the Naval Training Station, which is going to Washington to take part in the inaugural parade on Monday next, gave an exhibition march through the streets of the city on Wednesday and attracted much attention. As the number of men at the Station has increased greatly in the last few weeks the number in line was the largest that has been seen for a long time. The regiment was under the command of Lieutenant John Borland, and showed the result of careful training. The marching and manoeuvres were excellent and hearty applause greeted the men at many points.

The regiment will go to Washington on the cruiser Prairie and it is expected that it will be one of the most interesting features of the big parade. To Newporters, the sight of the apprentices gets to be an old story, but to persons from inland, who seldom see the bluejackets on parade, the sight of the future seamen of the navy will be as interesting as any feature.

The officers and men are looking forward to the trip with much pleasurable anticipation, and it is safe to say that every member of the command will feel that the honor of the Station depends upon his individual efforts.

### Young Man Missing

John Liffin, Jr., 21 years of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Liffin, residing on Boss court, has been missing since the middle of last week, and no trace of his whereabouts have been discovered. It is feared that he met with an accident somewhere but a careful search of the locality where he was last seen has been fruitless.

Last Wednesday he left his home with a pair of opera glasses but without money, and some time later was seen in the neighborhood of the Second Beach apparently headed for the Hanging Rocks. When he failed to return, the authorities were notified and a search of the neighborhood was made. Scout Master Alfred R. C. Gaizenmeier sent two troops of the Boy Scouts to the scene but they were unsuccessful in finding any trace of the missing boy.

Young Liffin is slightly deformed, his arms being shorter than normal, and this fact should make him easy to trace if he was seen by many people.

We are in receipt of a handsome little pamphlet containing the "Addresses on Literary Contributions on the Threshold of Eighty-two by Chauncey M. Depew." The pamphlet contains a handsome half-tone likeness of the gentleman, who looks no different now from what he did years ago when seen riding a bicycle on Bellevue Avenue, Newport. The distinguished ex-senator was always very popular in Newport, and the pamphlet of speeches will be much appreciated.

Newport had a scarcity of sugar for a few days this week and all dealers were obliged to limit their customers to their immediate needs. Several shipments relieved the situation in a short time, but the price is still high.

Ex-Mayor William MacLeod was a visitor at the State House on Wednesday attending the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on the law fixing a standard for gas supply.

Dr. Russell K. Bryer of New York spent Sunday with his sister, Miss Elizabeth Bryer, in this city.

### Warmth Softens Roads.

The first thunder storm of the late winter or early spring season passed over Newport on Monday evening, lasting for several hours, during which time torrents of warm rain fell. The lightning was very brilliant, but was apparently not very near at hand and no damage was done. The evening was unusually warm, and the rain and fog combined to break up the ice very effectively and to assist considerably in bringing the frost of the ground. The depth of frost is estimated at between two and three feet in most cases although in sheltered places where snow has rested on the ground for some time, there is practically no frost.

The softening of the surface has caused much road trouble to develop in the city and out on the island, but as the frost continues a few inches below the surface the trouble is nothing compared to what it will be later on. Some of the roads in Middletown and Portsmouth are already in bad condition, but the new section of State highway built last summer is standing up beautifully.

There was a hearing before Colonel Charles L. Potter, commanding this district of the United States Engineer department, on Tuesday, in regard to the newly established lines beyond which the setting of fish traps is prohibited. A strong protest was made by many of the fishing interests, who have large amounts of money invested, but it is doubtful if there will be any material change in the lines already established. Permits can be issued by Colonel Potter for smaller fishermen to place their traps inside the established lines, but those who wish to run their traps outside will have to apply for permission to the War department. Fishermen claim that the industry will be greatly hampered by the new rules.

There was an interesting case in the District Court before Judge Baker on Tuesday, when the suit of Hermann's jewelry store against Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, widow of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, was tried. This was a suit on book account, and the defendant did not deny that the goods were purchased but claimed that the charge should be against her husband's estate, rather than against her personally. Judge Baker found for the plaintiff for the full amount with interest, and it is possible that the case may be appealed. Judge Franklin represented the plaintiff and the defendant was represented by out-of-town counsel.

Wednesday evening, Deputy Sheriff Frank P. King served another search warrant in Portsmouth, but was unable to find any contraband goods in the place under suspicion. The town authorities are apparently in earnest in their endeavor to clean up the place. As the town voted no license at the last election, to cover a period of two years, it is expected that the liquor officers will be kept busy when the summer season opens in the Island Park section of the town.

The poor box in the Touro Synagogue was found to have been rifled Saturday morning, and although the police were notified they could find no trace of entrance having been forced into the building. The Synagogue contained many priceless pieces of silverware which have been handed down from the early days of the colony, but these were not touched. Steps have been taken to safeguard these in the future.

Dr. Arthur W. Stevenson of this city has returned to Newport after having spent several months in the English Hospitals as an eye specialist. His return trip through the danger zone threatened by German submarines was uneventful, although the passengers and crew of the steamer were prepared to take to the boats without delay.

Under the direction of Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor, the amusing comedy, "The Other Fellow," will be presented before the United Club next Tuesday evening. Owing to a number of circumstances, a considerable re-arrangement of the playing schedule has been made necessary.

Mr. Jordan L. Mott of Chicago is in Newport to inspect the changes and improvements that have been made to his new property formerly known as "Gray Crag," in Middletown. The name has been changed to "Paradise Rock."

Mr. Ralph Wood, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wood of this city, has gone to Canada to join a regiment being recruited there for service in France. He hopes to be assigned to a motor-cycle corps.

Colonel Andrew K. McMahon is able to be out after having been confined to his house for several weeks as the result of being struck by an automobile.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beechman and the Governor's staff left for Washington on Friday to take part in the inaugural ceremonies on Monday.

### RECENT DEATHS.

#### Patrolman Roger McCormick.

Mr. Roger McCormick, who was placed on the retired list of the Newport police department a few months ago after 32 years of service, died very suddenly on Wednesday afternoon. He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for some time, but had been able to be out and around as usual until Wednesday when he suddenly lapsed into unconsciousness. A physician was summoned and he was quickly conveyed to the Newport Hospital in the ambulance but died within a short time without regaining consciousness.

Officer McCormick was for many years one of the best known and most popular members of the Newport police department. In recent years his tour of duty had been almost exclusively in the Bellevue Avenue region and he had a wide acquaintance among the summer visitors. For a time he was on duty about the Newport Casino, where he handled the traffic in a highly praiseworthy manner, and lately he had been assigned to the Bailey's Beach section where his duties during the bathing hours were hardly less strenuous. He was a born diplomat, having the peculiar faculty of carrying out his instructions without arousing hostility and seldom being compelled to make an arrest. His record in the department was without a blemish.

Mr. McCormick was made a member of the permanent police force on May 7, 1884, and when the department was re-organized by Mayor John Hare Powell in 1888 he was continued on the force, being placed on the retired list at his own request on December 23, 1916. He was a fearless officer, ready to do his duty under all circumstances and without thought of himself.

He was a son of the late John McCormick, who was for a number of years engaged in business as a contracting mason, and was one of a large family of children, of whom four sisters and three brothers survive, the brothers being Rev. John G. McCormick of Holy Trinity Parish, New York; Mr. Thomas McCormick, and Mr. Michael A. McCormick of this city. He leaves two daughters, Miss Loretta and Miss Helen McCormick. He was a member of Newport Council, Knights of Columbus.

#### Mrs. James P. Kernochan

Mrs. Catherine Lorillard, widow of James P. Kernochan, died at her home in New York on Monday, after a long period of ill health. She was one of the most prominent members of society in New York and Newport, and while her health permitted her entertainments were anticipated with much pleasure by all who were on her invitation lists. She had long been a summer resident of Newport, occupying her Newport cottage last summer in spite of ill health and entertaining occasionally.

Mrs. Kernochan was a daughter of the late Peter and Catherine (Griswold) Lorillard. She married James P. Kernochan, who died some fifteen years ago, and their son, James L. Kernochan, was accidentally killed at a fox hunt on Long Island in 1905.

Mrs. Kernochan owned an attractive villa on Ochre Point where she had spent the summer months for years. Her nephew, Mr. Herbert C. Pell, Jr. generally spent the season with her until his marriage a short time ago, when he rented a cottage of his own. The Kernochan villa will probably come into his possession.

#### Eighty-Seventh Birthday

Dr. Horatio R. Storer quietly celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday at his home on Washington street on Tuesday, his two sons, Dr. Malcolm Storer and Dr. John H. Storer of Boston, spending the day with him. Dr. Storer has spent forty years in Newport, and during that time he has accomplished a great deal for the development of Newport. He has always taken a great interest in his adopted city and has been ready to lend his aid at all times to its development along the proper lines. He was one of the fathers of the present city charter, and is one of the active workers in the Sanitary Protection Association, which years ago was largely instrumental in securing a proper sewerage system for the city. His latest act for the assistance of his fellowman was the opening of a Home for Convalescents at one of his cottages on Washington street. His many friends hope that he may be spared to observe many more birthdays.

Rev. Nathaniel A. Marriott, D. D., of Brockton, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Shiloh Baptist Church of this city and will enter upon his new duties at once. The church has been without a settled pastor since Rev. Dr. Jeter resigned last fall, after a pastorate of forty-one years, during which he had built the church up wonderfully.

### Board of Aldermen.

The weekly session of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was not a very long one, although some matters of general importance were brought up, and several recommendations were sent to the representative council for consideration at the Friday evening meeting.

A proposition to paint the crosswalks white so that they will be more readily recognized as "slow-up" places by the automobile drivers on Thames street and other busy thoroughfares, was taken up, and the board decided to recommend to the council an appropriation of \$150 for this purpose.

A communication was adopted for reference to the council, calling attention to the report of the committee on Washington street extension, and asking that \$5000, to be raised by serial bonds, be appropriated for the building of a seawall along the water front.

An attempt was made to get action on the recent bids for the fire department tires, but the matter was put over for another week. Bids were opened for furnishing \$50,000 in anticipation of taxes, and the loan went to the Equitable Trust Company of New York at four per cent. The draft of the proposed rules and regulations for the government of the police department was ready for submission to the board, but consideration of the matter was put over for another week. Considerable routine business was disposed of and many licenses of a minor nature were granted.

Willis A. Murphy, a fisherman on the fishing boat Reliance, had a narrow escape from death last week, but fortunately was picked up by a passing vessel. He was out in a dory when the snowstorm broke and when the Reliance picked up the other small boats, Murphy's could not be found, although the search was kept up for several hours. The Reliance returned here, and the Captain reported the loss of the man, some 18 miles off shore. A few days later a telegram was received from Murphy, stating that he had been picked up by a passing steamer and landed at Norfolk, Va., his dory and all his equipment being saved as well.

Commander John K. Robison has been ordered detached from the command of the Torpedo Station on March 27, and will be succeeded by Captain Edward L. Beach, who is now in command of the Prairie. Commander Robison has been inspector in charge of the Torpedo Station for about three years, during which time he has succeeded in building up the Station wonderfully, and is now working earnestly for its further development. He will be promoted to the rank of Captain and will probably be assigned to the command of a battleship on sea duty. His detachment from the Station brings general regret in Newport.

A well known property owner of Newport, who owns a vast amount of business as well as residence property, has been putting in a new front for one of his merchant tenants recently. When the work was well along, the tenant asked the landlord what kind of a door he intended to put in. The reply was characteristic: "Mr. Tenant, I have a splendid brand new second-hand door, which I will put in for you, and I'll bring it down this afternoon."

Chief Electrician L. L. Miles, U. S. N., suffered the amputation of both feet at the Naval Hospital in this city on Tuesday last, as the result of injuries received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard more than a year ago. Mr. Miles married a Newport girl, Miss Sophia Smith, and is well known here.

The entertainment for the members and their families of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection next Friday night will consist of a dinner to be served at 7 o'clock sharp. Concert by the Double Quartet of the Scottish Rite of Fall River. Cards and dancing.

Among the Newporters who are in Washington for the inaugural ceremonies are Hon. Patrick J. Murphy, Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan, and City Sergeant William E. Mumford.

The property on Thames street, long known as the Davis Bakery, will be sold at Assignee's sale today. Considerable interest is being taken in the sale.

Mr. Frank G. Scott is recovering from a severe illness which has kept him housed for several weeks. He is now able to sit up.

Colonel Joseph H. Willard is able to be out after his recent operation at the Newport Hospital.

Mr. Frank G. Kimball is suffering from a sprained ankle which confines him to his home.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. William Barclay of Glen Farm is visiting his brother, Mr. George Barclay and Mrs. Barclay of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Lucy Anthony who has been with Mrs. George Waring of Tiverton for a month has returned to her home.

Mrs. Frederick Coggeshall who has been visiting Mrs. Annie R. Almy in New York has returned to her home.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT

A successful entertainment and supper was given at the Christian church under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Robert Downing. The supper consisted of oysters, southern style, cold sliced Virginia ham, French fried potatoes, rolls, pie and coffee. The waitresses were Mrs. Joseph Baker, Miss Sisson, Helen and Frances Sisson, Mary, Alice and Carlotta Coggeshall. The room was prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and some of the ladies wore Colonial costumes. After the supper the gathering went upstairs, and here there was a delightful entertainment. Upon the stage was a large picture frame. The first number on the program was "His Old Sweethearts." Ten young women were shown one at a time, in costume to represent the particular "sweetheart" mentioned. Rev. Mr. Downing giving the reading. Mrs. Edward Saddington sang Annie Laurie, with Albert L. Purcell and Helen Manchester to represent the picture. Miss Manchester also represented "Rock of Ages," while Miss Mildred Bishop sang the song. She also sang "Good-night," and Miss Helen Walker was in the picture. There was also living pictures of well known advertisements seen in all the leading magazines. In this instance the audience was asked to guess what the picture represented and a prize was offered. Mrs. Belle L. Tallman and Mrs. Ida Bishop acted as accompanists. Mrs. Robert Purcell arranged the costumes for the living pictures. Many were present from out of town and there were parties from the several other churches.

A large party of Odd Fellows from Excelesior lodge and Rhode Island lodge of Newport came by special car to Oakland lodge at Oakland hall. Twelve candidates were given the third degree. A social evening was enjoyed and a chowder supper was served. The visitors left by special car at 11.30. About 125 were present.

At a special meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of St. Mary's church held on Saturday, it was voted to give \$75 to the "clergy pension fund." Rev. Mr. Smith announced that three flags national, state and church flags, had been ordered for the church and for Holy Cross church also.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian church held an all day meeting in the church Thursday.

Temporary barracks have been erected at the Coaling station at Bradford. A powerful addition has been made to the electric light system, and the plant is heavily guarded, the guard being enforced this week by a company of apprentice seamen.

Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been at Sandy Point Farm for the week end.

Mr. J. Austin Peckham accompanied Mr. LeRoy Grinnell of Newport to Boston on Saturday and drove down one of the fleet of 17 Stud-baker automobiles which he took into Newport. The procession of new cars attracted much attention as they passed through the town.

Mrs. Letitia Lawton has returned from a visit of two weeks to Philadelphia.

Miss Jean Barclay has been guest of Mrs. Joseph Chase, of Middletown. Miss Jean Barclay has been spending part of her vacation in Westerly, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Coggeshall, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner and son Harry of Newport.

Mr. Charles Sewall and a party of men have gone to Lakeville, Mass., to prepare machinery which will be moved here to the Power Station.

Messrs. Ernest and Lester Coggeshall have gone to Nantucket where they have secured positions.

#### RAID AT ISLAND PARK.

Saturday evening Deputy Sheriff Frank P. King was called upon to come to Portsmouth. Near Island Park he was met by Special Constables Frederick Holman, Walter Brinkman, Edward Ruggles and Jacob Marz, and here he was given the necessary papers and information. The party went to a cottage known as the Florence Villa Club, which then appeared to be occupied. They knocked upon the door and were admitted. At first little attention was given them, until suddenly some one cried out that here was the sheriff. The place was in full running order, with a new roulette wheel and its accompaniments and there were taken to Newport by the sheriff, with a large sum of money. Eight men were found in the cottage and these were taken to Newport, but released after all had guaranteed to be present at court, when the time shall come for trial. One man upon hearing who the visitors were caught up the money and ran upstairs, but Constable Holman captured him before he could escape. A search was made for liquor, but none was found. It appears that this "Club" has been operating in this cottage and in several others for some time, and that they had been warned that they were to be raided. However the plans were made with such secrecy that they were not expecting the officers at this time.

A corporation, capitalized at one million dollars, has been formed for the purpose of erecting a great summer hotel on the Middletown end of Easton's Beach. Stock is being offered for sale in Newport, and it will be interesting to see how Newport people take to the proposition.







## A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail in a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

**DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER** and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY** slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the diseased disease of the kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Bottles sell in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle sent for test, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rensselaer, N.Y.

## FALL RIVER LINE.

for  
**New York**

STEAMERS  
PLYMOUTH and PROVIDENCE

Leave Long Wharf, Newport, 9.25 p.m., daily, due New York 7.00 a.m. Meal service a la carte. Orchestra on each steamer.

## Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL

Week Days.			
Le.	Due	Le.	Due
Newport, (Plymouth)	New York, (O. G. Ter.)	New York, (O. G. Ter.)	Newport, (Plymouth)
10.25 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	12.00 n.	7.30 a.m.
1.05 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	4.31 a.m.	12.55 noon
1.05 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	10.03 a.m.	3.55 p.m.
7.05 p.m.		1.03 p.m.	6.55 p.m.

Tickets, etc., at City Ticket Office, 16 Franklin St., and at Wharf Office.  
C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

New England Steamship Co.

New York, New Haven  
& Hartford Railroad.

Time Table in Effect September 26, 1915.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6.35, 8.15, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 p.m. Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.55, 11.05 a.m., 8.05, 9.05, 10.05 p.m.

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**BOSTON NEWS BUREAU**  
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## A Reminder

Q When you give us an order for Job Printing of any kind you take absolutely no chance of failure on our part.

Q We have samples of all grades and sizes, and you can see just what you are going to get before a single type is put into a stick.

Jones—Does my daughter's piano practice annoy you?  
Neighbor—Oh, not at all. But tell me, what does she wear mittens for boxing gloves?—Life.

## WASTEFUL AMERICA.

A Frugality Practically a Lost Art in This Country?

We are undoubtedly the most wasteful people in the world. In America frugality is almost a lost art. Countless men and women are actually suffering, both physically and mentally, because they do not know how to stop waste in their own homes.

Waste is a devastating thing. It goes on under our eyes; it goes on while we sleep—it is always going on. There is as much difference between honest wear and tear and waste as there is between an honest man and a thief. We waste our time, our money, our food.

In a household about 85 per cent of the heat from the furnace is wasted. Our children take more than they can eat and waste the rest. But before we correct them we should look at our own plates. The amount of gas wasted in jets unnecessarily kept burning in a single day all over the United States would, if we could compute it, be a staggering indictment of our folly.

The American business man goes on the principle that it is easier for him to make more money to pay for the waste in his home than it is to "waste" his time in trying to stop it. His wife is unconsciously influenced by his example.

What can we do about it? Some thing, anyway. We can talk about it, get behind about it, think about it and make up our minds right now to fight it in every way possible.—Life.

## IT WAS TURN ABOUT.

After the Farmer Got Through the Blacksmith Had His Say.

While the village blacksmith talked unavailingly over the old farmer's plow, the owner of the share recounted at some length the wonderful success he had had with three liters of pigs he had marketed that day.

"Three pigs were less than eight months old," the farmer ran on, "and they brought me 10 cents a pound, or a little more than \$100. Why, a few years ago those same pigs would have brought me only half as much. I tell you, the farmer is buying his harvest now."

The smith, having finished sharpening the share, handed it to his customer. From a well worn purse the farmer took two dimes, the usual price for the job, and dropped them into the smith's hand.

"You'll have to come again," said the smith, still holding the money in his outstretched palm. "I charge 30 cents since the first of the year for sharpening that size plow."

"Why, how now?" the farmer exclaimed testily. "That's an outrage. Why have you raised the price on me?"

"To buy some of that high priced pork you were telling me about," was the smith's calm reply.—Youth's Companion.

## A Royal Superstition.

Canterbury cathedral, England, like most Catholic cathedrals, is decorated with innumerable niches for statues. At Canterbury a series of these niches is occupied with statues of kings and queens of England, and there are only four niches left unoccupied. An old tradition has it that when all the niches are filled the throne of England will come to an end. Queen Victoria was approached with a view to a statue of herself being placed in one of the four remaining niches, but her late majesty was aware of the old tradition and refused. One wonders whether in the future there will be four monarchs of England sufficiently indifferent to superstition to defy the tradition and allow their effigies to fill the unoccupied spaces.

## Peafowl.

The origin of the peacock was in India and Ceylon, and this is why we see so frequently the bird on the art objects of these countries. Peacock shooting is still a recognized sport in some parts of India, but its former popularity as a table delicacy has ceased, though the flesh is white and is said to resemble a pheasant in flavor. The eggs are also edible. For the production of the feathers these birds are bred in France, but to a small extent, as they are difficult to rear, because in a big area they wander off, and if inclosed within narrow limits they become mischievous.

## Right Thing to Contemplate.

Life is so full of miseries, minor and major, they press so close upon us at every step of the way, that it is hardly worth while to call one another's attention to their presence. People who do this are merely dwelling on the obvious, and the obvious is the one thing not worth consideration. What we want to contemplate is the beauty and the smoothness of that well ordered plan which it is so difficult for us to discuss.—Agnes Repplier.

## Had No Nerve.

Disreputable Looking Party—Gimme a nickel, mum. Elderly Woman—I should think a big, strong man like you would be ashamed to ask for money. D. L. P.—I am, lady, but I ain't got the nerve to take it without askin'.—New York Times.

## Politeness.

"Politeness costs nothing," observed the sage.

"That's right," agreed the fool. "Politeness is merely the art of not letting people know what you think of them."

## No Foreign Element.

"Why don't you have your son examined by an alienist?"  
"I'd rather have a good American doctor than any of them foreigners."—Baltimore American.

## A Hopeless Task.

He—I left poor Billie edgeling his brains. She—Gracious! What's he doing that for? They haven't done anything.—Town Topics.

A happy life is not made up of necessities. Exemption from things is not possession of another.—Lanor.

## SPEED OF NO RETURN.

How Fast an Object Must Travel to Escape Into Space.

The speed of no return is that speed which one would have to send a body, a bullet, for instance, straight up in the air so that it would never come back. The rate of this speed has been estimated to be about seven miles a second. If a bullet could be given that velocity away from the earth it would never fall back to our planet, but would travel on into space in an orbit of its own around the sun.

As to the possibilities of anything ever attaining this speed, no one can say. Scientists say all they know is that the friction of the air would probably melt and then vaporize the body before it succeeded in getting through the earth's ocean of air. The speed of the modern army bullet is about one-twelfth of the speed of no return, being a little over half a million a second.

Instances of the speed of no return are even when meteors fall into the atmosphere of the earth. They very seldom actually reach the earth's surface, but are melted and vaporized by the enormous amount of heat evolved from friction with the air at such an enormous velocity.—Exchange.

## Blackmore's Manners.

Blackmore is said to have resembled Romeo. Several inches over six feet, with a large, beautifully shaped head, on which his hair tumbled wavyly, he wore a beard shaved away from his upper lip and chin, so that it framed his face, which was as rosy as a child's. His eyes were full of twinkling humor and kindness, and there was always about him a sense of the outdoors of gent, calm spaces, winds and fragrances. He dressed curiously in loose fitting clothes, taking no trouble to keep in the fashion. His voice was low and musical, and his manners had a touch of old world courtesy and distinction. He was utterly sincere and would never pretend to agree to anything because some one else advocated it. His opinions were strong and clear, and he stood by them unwaveringly.—Hillegarde Hawthorne in St. Nicholas.

## Rabbits and Squirrels as Swimmers.

A funny though able swimmer is the rabbit. He submerges his body with the exception of head and tail. The latter sticks away up into the air, and his hind legs make "sawp subs" as he churns the water madly to get away. But with all his awkwardness he is a swift swimmer and is only beaten by the squirrel among the land animals.

The squirrel swims with his heavy tail sunk away down in the water and his head held high. He cleaves the waves like a duck, and a man in a rowboat has all he can do to keep abreast of the swimming squirrel.

## Maybe It Was a Folding One.

Piffing had been going on among the men in an engineering works. The master spoke to the foreman, who was an Irishman, in respect to the same, telling him if he had any suspicions to search the men before leaving.

One evening Pat had occasion to do this, and while in the act of telling the men to take their coats off the master came by.

"Well, Pat, what is missing now?"  
"A wheelbarrow, sir."

## A Sordid View.

"Do you know that our bookkeeper is short in his accounts?"

"Yes, a few hundred bones. Consequently he works every night and never wants a vacation. Let him alone. We're ahead of the game, all right."—Pittsburgh Post.

## Adamantine Reminders.

Young Wife—What do you think of my beauty? Trump—Lady, they interest me strangely. I used to be a geologist.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Accomplished.

"She's a clever conversationalist."  
"Very. She can even make a man who is talking about himself stop to listen."—Exchange.

## Politeness is good nature regulated by good sense.

Sydney Smith.

## Disguising Epsom Salt.

Seeking for various ways of disguising the taste of Epsom salt has become something of a fad. Here is the very latest suggestion, and a very good one: To each teaspoonful of salt add one fourth teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a little sugar. Dissolve in a little hot water and add cold water. A small dose of salt is required when the cream of tartar is used, since it hastens the action of the Epsom salt.

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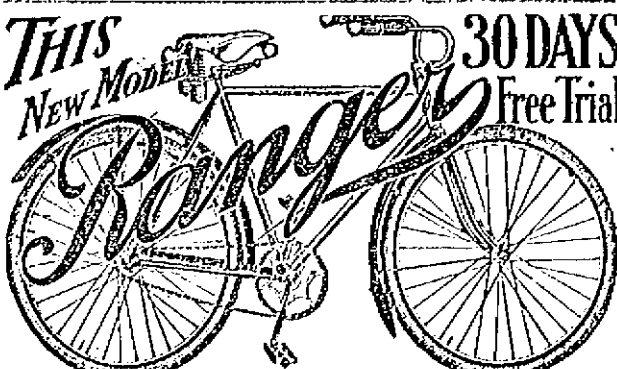
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# The Mercury.

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Saturday, March 3, 1917

President Wilson and wife entertained speaker Champ Clark at a dinner the other evening, and a diligent search of the press failed to discover the name of Mr. Bryan.

The German submarines destroyed nearly two hundred unarmed merchant ships during the month of February. At that rate per month how long will it take to make the sea, the world highway, a barren desert?

The revelations, as to German intrigue with Mexico and Japan to bring on war with the United States, were so astounding that, whatever sympathy there might have been in this country for Germany has vanished. Henceforth there should be but one mind in this country that is to defend ourselves and sustain the nation's honor. We cannot too quickly arm our merchant vessels and send them forth on the world's highway prepared to defend themselves.

Mr. Hearst joins the pacifists in demanding a referendum on whether we shall go to war with Germany makes no difference what happens to our ships and our citizens. The New York World gets in a fine point by reminding its readers that "Mr. Hearst doesn't want any referendum on the question of war with Mexico and the sending of troops into that country to protect his ranch." They all seem to have their peculiar reasons.

It is pretty evident that the average German citizen knows but little of the sentiment of the rest of the world in regard to the great conflict now raging in Europe. It is evident, too, that the powers that be over there misrepresent every action taken in the United States. Militarism has got such a complete hold on the German people that the rank and file are not allowed to know anything except what filters through military channels.

Here are some interesting figures: The total number of soldiers in union army in the late civil war was 2,778,304. Of this number 2,159,793 were 21 years of age and under; 1,161,438 were 18 years and under; 844,891 were 17 years and under; 231,051 were 16 years and under; 104,987 were 15 years and under; 1525 were 14 years and under; 300 were 13 years and under; 225 were 12 years and under; 30 were 11 years and under; 25 were 10 years old and under. These figures are official.

There is a bill before Congress to buy the Bull Run battlefields to be used as the fields of Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga and other places where great Civil War battles were fought. Rhode Island should have no objection to this purchase for it is a matter of history that the Rhode Island troops under Gov. Sprague were the only soldiers that did not retreat in disorder. Gov. Sprague on his white horse was the most conspicuous figure on the Union side yet he never once lost his head in the rout and the First Rhode Island retired from the field in good order.

## Who Pays the State Tax?

The Providence papers are constantly telling their readers that the City of Providence is unjustly taxed; that the roads of the State, which the heavy automobiles of that city do so much to destroy, should be rebuilt without the aid of Providence, etc., and that the extra three cent road tax imposes a greater burden on that city than it does any other part of the State, etc. In this connection it will be interesting to look at the figures. Last year the people of Providence paid to the State \$320,693.54 as its share of the State tax, which is equivalent to \$1.29 per individual. Newport at the same time paid \$58,910.85, which is equivalent to \$1.04 per individual. It is interesting to note that Pawtucket with a population of 55,335 pays a State tax of only \$52,873.75. Woonsocket with a population of 10,75 pays only \$28,017.00. These cities have a wealth and population far greater than Newport, yet they pay less State tax than this City. Our assessors have worked on an entirely different principle from that of any other town in the State. That is a high valuation of property in order to make a low tax rate. The other cities and towns have worked on the basis of a low valuation and thus avoid in their full share of the State tax. It is time this policy was changed. It will be observed that Newport with one eighth the population of Providence pays one fifth as much tax. While her population is much less than that of either Pawtucket or Woonsocket she pays a much bigger tax than either city. In fact it is more than double that of Woonsocket, and both of these cities are rich with big factories while Newport has none.

It is well to note also that the new tax law limiting the tax on intangible personal property to \$1 on a \$1000, works a greater hardship on Newport than on any other town in the state. For it is here that the greatest increase has been made and hence the greatest addition to the State tax comes from Newport. There is no doubt but that the framers of the new tax law had Newport in mind when they drew the act and forced it through the General Assembly.

## General Assembly.

The most important matter that has been passed upon by the General Assembly at this session came up in the House on Thursday, when that body passed the bill changing the control of the State Institutions by creating a Commission of nine members to serve without pay to have full control. The bill was recommended by the House Judiciary committee, and although there was some opposition to it on the ground that it was not effective enough, it went through without amendment. It is now in the hands of the Senate committee on judiciary.

There have been several important hearings this week, in which much interest has been manifested. On Wednesday, the Senate Judiciary committee held a big hearing on the proposed bill to establish a standard for guns in the State. There were many in favor of the bill, and some speakers opposed it. On Thursday, the same committee gave a hearing on the "Blue Sky Law," already enacted in many States to prevent the victimizing of investors by selling stock in questionable concerns. Many persons, particularly the representatives of Providence brokers, spoke against some of the provisions of the bill, although many of them claimed to be in sympathy with the purpose of the measure.

The House finance committee is struggling with the annual appropriation bill and will probably be ready to report very soon. Until this is cut of the way, other financial measures will have to wait. The matter of appropriations for State roads is interesting many of the members of both houses, the principal question being as to whether the special three-cent road tax will be necessary again.

## A Libelous Speech.

One of the most outrageous libels on the American soldier and sailor ever heard was that spoken by Congressman Galloway of Texas in Tremont Temple, Boston, last Sunday. One would have supposed that a patriotic audience in the very cradle of liberty hearing such libelous talk would have left the hall in disgust. Such speeches will not aid the cause of peace. Rev. Mr. Jones of this city mildly characterizes the libel when he says:

"If Congressman Galloway, of Texas, really said what he is reported to have said in his Boston address Sunday, concerning the American soldier and sailor, he certainly is absolutely ignorant of the personnel of the United States Army and Navy. A residence of a dozen years in such a place as Newport would open his eyes to a few facts, such as the high character of American officers, soldiers and sailors, and their freedom from blood-thirstiness. In case of war these men that the Texas representative (I am sure that he is not a representative of Texas) calls murderers will be called upon to defend him, his property and his life. Perhaps then he may be glad to see the uniform he now despises. Such a man with his contempt for the patriotism of both arms of the service comes pretty near Edward Everett Hale's 'man without a country.' Fortunately for Congress and the country, Congressman Galloway has been elected by his district to remain at home during the next Congress. No larger will he misrepresent Texas and her patriotic citizens."

## Aeroplanes to Fight Submarines

Congressman Edmund Platt of New York is an advocate of extensive development of the aeroplane as an adjunct to the Navy. He thinks the present demand for a great number of submarines is due to their new and spectacular character, and that in actual warfare the aeroplane is the master of the submarine. By flying high it can locate the submarine at great depths and destroy it with bombs or point out its location to destroyers. "If you have a big fleet of aeroplanes," says Mr. Platt, "with only one or two men in each one, you can kill off the submarine menace in a comparatively short time." Representative Platt claims it is a great mistake for Congress to destroy the balance of the Navy by developing one type of war vessel far in excess of the others, disregarding the advice of experts.

## Advertising at Government Expense

An illustration of the absurd propositions presented to the National House of Representatives by some of the members is the resolution recently introduced providing for the printing by the House of a pamphlet entitled "Handbook on care and operation of gasoline engines." Just what information is contained in the booklet that would aid members in the performance of their legislative duties, or to assist them to a more intelligent understanding of the international situation, is not clear. The author of the resolution is from Jersey City, and it is suspected that he intends to distribute the book as a means of advertising himself to the thousands of voters in his district who own automobiles.

Dexter B. Potter, Esq., for many years president of the Providence Telephone Co., and a prominent lawyer of Providence, died at his home in that city on Tuesday in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Potter was well known throughout the State, and a man much respected. He was speaker of the R. I. House of Representatives from 1877 to 1879.

Nine of the fifteen weeks during which the members of the General Assembly can draw pay, have passed. And that body has hardly begun work yet. The most arduous thing the members have yet performed is the drawing of their pay for thirty days' work.

## Automobile Tax Bill.

Ex-Governor Charles Dean Kimball sends out the following information in regard to the automobile bill now before the General Assembly increasing the tax on these vehicles for the benefit of the roads they do so much to destroy. He says:

The writer would call your attention to the bill numbered Senate 53, proposing a marked increase in the fees for registration of motor vehicles. Every State is facing a condition where the public highways are being used by pleasure cars with power to reach the speed of express trains and powerful trucks with the capacity of small freight cars. A railroad owns, constructs and maintains its roadbed. For the public to furnish a highway to stand similar use means large expenditure. Most States including Rhode Island, have discovered that such payments must come from State funds. The ordinary sources of State income are not sufficient for such expenditure. In 1916 Rhode Island assessed a special direct tax upon property. If our roads are to be properly rebuilt, repaired and maintained either this direct tax must be continued or additional revenue must be obtained some other way. In what fairer or better way can it be obtained than from that source which causes the expense. If motor vehicles were used upon our roads a very large reduction in such expenses would be experienced. The suggestion in some States that the toll road system be restored is of doubtful value.

This bill has been framed with the intent to relieve the general funds of the State of a large part, if not all of the highway expenses. On the ground that heavy trucks wear the roads out of proportion to their size the rate for their use is proportionally greater. Since this bill has been introduced the writer has examined the Connecticut law passed in 1915, which seems to have been based upon the same principles. If this bill passes it will add about \$550,000.00 to the State revenue for roads, with this addition the roads could be put in satisfactory shape in a few years. If some similar measure is not passed and direct assessments are continued upon the towns and cities most of them will have to increase their tax rate.

## Give the Roads Fair Play.

(From the New York Times.)

Now that the country can be fed and warmed only by special trainloads of coal and food, the railway situation is visible to all but the blind. The situation is too serious to be dealt with in a nagging spirit. It would be easy to trace blame to the railways or to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as many are doing. It would be easy for them to defend themselves by pointing to the laws. That throws the blame back upon those who elected the lawmakers and supported them in the policy which it may be hoped is now culminating. Placing the blame for the past is not a remedy. What is needed is a forward-looking policy which shall correct the errors of the past. In that respect the crisis has its uses, and they are proportioned to its seriousness. Once it was necessary to correct railway abuses and convince the companies that they are subject to the law. They are as humble now as ever they were arrogant, and are suppliants rather than dictators. It was also necessary to convince the Interstate Commerce Commission that something besides "power" and "orders" is necessary. The best of intentions have met obstacles in execution of a sort which ought to give the Commission a feeling of sympathy with the railways in a task more difficult than has been appreciated. The lawmakers also have fallen below their intentions and the expectation of the people's share of the blame for misdirected legislation and administration is the same. Now even the people must see that they are punishing themselves over the railways' shoulders. Only experience would have produced this frame of mind. If the educational process is now complete, a great first step toward a new departure has been taken, and the outlook may be regarded hopefully.

There is just one way to enable the railways to finance themselves. They must be allowed to profit large enough to attract the capital to enable them to serve the public. In the old days there was danger that liberality in funds invited waste of resources for service and danger to investors. For the present that chapter must be regarded as closed.

## To Become Citizens.

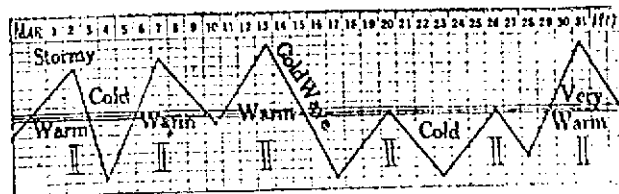
Congress has at last passed the bill giving citizenship to the people of Porto Rico. The bill granting that privilege and honor, was recommended by President Roosevelt in 1905, and has often been urged since. The Porto Ricans were thoroughly entitled to citizenship when Roosevelt first recommended it, and are certainly not less entitled to it now. As far as the full privileges of citizenship are concerned, they have been men without a country ever since the Stars and Stripes were flung over the island for good and all in 1898: an unjust deprivation, for the Porto Ricans have never done anything to make them a nationless people. Yet in all that time their loyalty has not flagged. They have never disturbed the peace nor questioned the authority of the United States. They have developed a keen interest in our institutions. Their children have been instructed in the English language and have learned to be good Americans. And at last we graciously permit them to call themselves Americans, and to invoke the protection of the flag which long since they cordially adopted as their own.

Four Killed in Plunge of Taid Baltimore, March 2.—Four persons met death in the harbor here when the taxied in which they were riding plunged over a bulkhead.

France to Have Bread Cards Paris, March 2.—It was announced by the minister of provisions that bread consumption in France will be regulated by cards.

Frank L. Whalen, 55, tender at a railroad crossing at Hingham, Mass., was found dead. His right leg was almost severed from his body.

## WEATHER BULLETIN



March temperatures will average about normal, but some extremes are expected. Frosts are expected about as far south as is usual for March near the 4th, 17th, 23d and 28th. Warm waves the 2d, 7th, 13th, 20th, 26th and 31st. Not much precipitation this month. Most precipitation and most severe storms during the five days centering on March 5th, 18th, 24th and 31st. Storms will not be of great force.

Last frosts along the Gulf of Mexico sections are expected not far from March 4th. For other reasons truck gardeners should plant and sow early.

Treble line represents seasonal normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1917.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross continent Feb 28 to Mar 4 and Mar 5 to 9, storm waves Mar 1 to 5 and 6 to 10, cool waves Mar 3 to 7 and 8 to 12. These storms will not be great but of greater force than preceding. Early March is noted for weather extremes and a strong average is expected from March 3 to 10. This includes March 5, when the President is to be inaugurated, but we do not forecast for Washington, D. C. The U. S. Weather Bureau must answer all weather questions for this city. But people coming to the inauguration from northeastern sections and the middle west will probably encounter some rough weather before they get here.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Mar 10 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 11, plans sections 12, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 13, eastern sections 14, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about March 15. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. Temperatures preceding this storm will go higher than usual and following it will come a cold wave in northern sections and a marked cool wave in the cotton states. Extensive rains will accompany this storm but they will be light, leaving some sections in the cotton states in need of moisture. Northern sections, generally have sufficient moisture for present needs, frozen in their soil and that moisture will be unusually valuable.

A sudden increase in storm forces is

## Daylight Saving Plan Favored

The daylight saving plan of setting clocks ahead an hour each spring has been formally approved by the City Council committee on lights at Providence, and in a report to be submitted to the council next Monday night the committee will recommend the plan, providing congressional action is obtained to make it nation wide. For some time the committee has been investigating the proposal at the request of the council. While favoring the plan, if it can be made nation wide, the committee feels that it would not be practicable to adopt it in scattered communities, because of the confusion which would result.

## Peace with Tammany.

One of the President's endeavors to solidify the sentiment of the nation behind him in the war crisis was to nominate a Tammany man to be postmaster of New York. The post office in that city has been a bone of contention for a long time. Mr. Wilson once named one Tammany man who promptly refused the job. He has now taken another from the Wigwam, a lame-duck Congressman, who has no scruples about attaching himself to the payroll. The result, of course, is "peace without victory" for the President.

## Japan Supersedes America

Japan's development of the cotton industry has in the short space of three years practically eliminated the United States as an exporter of cotton cloths to China, our exports of those goods to the Confucians having fallen from \$8,003,194 in 1913 to less than \$200,000 last year. Under the Wilson-Underwood tariff rates on cotton cloths, what is to prevent Japan turning her attention next to the American market?

## Not Practicing His Preaching

Andrew Carnegie recently paid \$2,000,000 for a lot adjoining his home in New York in order to keep away undesirable neighbors. But the appropriation of a few million dollars of Federal money to construct battleships for the same purpose does not meet the approval of the Laird of Skibo, despite the money he made in armor plate.

Frederick Rowland Hazard, a native of South Kingstown, and a son of Rowland Hazard of that town, died at his home in Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, after an illness extending over two weeks. He was president of one of the largest manufacturing plants in that city.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC, MARCH 1917.

### STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water	Low Water
3 Sun	6:15	5:37	3:21	3:37	4:03	4:03
4 Sun	6:17	5:35	4:01	4:11	4:04	4:04
5 Mon	6:18	5:34	4:30	4:35	4:05	4:05
6 Tues	6:19	5:32	4:56	4:57	4:06	4:06
7 Wed	6:20	5:31	5:21	5:21	4:07	4:07
8 Thurs	6:21	5:30	5:45	5:45	4:08	4:08
9 Fri	6:22	5:29	6:07	6:07	4:09	4:09
10 Sat	6:23	5:28	6:27	6:27	4:10	4:10

Full Moon Mar. 8.  
 Moon's last gr. Mar. 16.  
 New Moon Mar. 27.  
 First gr. Mar. 30.

expected about March 15 and 16, at which time the storms are expected to be east of meridian 90. Better look out for a squall. We are not expecting much precipitation in March but we are expecting to observe an unseasonable in the cotton states about moisture before end of this month. The crop season of 1917 will cause greater interest than any that has occurred for ten years.

The "Leak" committee of Congress has developed a most important question and is not a partisan question it belongs to our line. That committee has developed the importance of "short selling" in the stock market and Congress seems to be moving for prohibition of "selling short." We will not discuss the stock market but if to prohibit "short selling" in the stock market is important it is still more important in the grain and cotton markets. We have long known that "short selling" is immensely damaging to producers and legitimate dealers and now that the question has reached Congress we owe it to agriculture to assist. "Short selling" is selling that which one does not hold or own. It is the great trick used by big speculators and is the principal cause of unsteady, unreliable, dangerous markets and the producers and consumers are the greatest losers. All agricultural societies should press this question. The "hedge" used by millers is not so bad. It is short selling but the millers can find some other protection. If "short selling" is prohibited the millers will not so much need protection by the "hedge."

## Washington Gossip.

(Correspondence of the Mercury.)

Washington, Feb. 22—Can you believe there are kiddies who never saw a bird's nest? There are thousands of them right in New York city, according to T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies. There are New York children who perhaps never saw any kind of a bird except the English sparrow, or maybe a pigeon.

To teach these children that there are birds of beautiful plumage that fly and sing, build nests, lay beautifully colored eggs and hatch tiny birds, the Junior Audubon, the name under which children members of the National Association of Audubon Societies are known, have in some parts of the country, started a plan to show the little "shut-ins" of New York hospitals and other institutions how these little nests are made.

Many Junior Audubons living in rural districts, last fall, collected the deserted nests of different kinds of birds. They then took the colored bird pictures which Mr. Pearson sends them as soon as they become members, made "cut-outs" of them, put the bird on its nest and sent the nests to New York hospitals where little sick and crippled children are confined.

"The happiness that the sight of the little homes of the feathered songsters brought to the pale faced little sufferers was a joy to behold," Mr. Pearson said. "It was pathetic to realize," said he, "that these little children, who never had the benefit of the fields and fresh air, had never seen the nest of a bird."

There were 205,000 children in 9,900 bird clubs, last year. They studied the habits of birds from the illustrated pamphlets they received from the Audubon Societies when they paid their ten cents and became Junior Audubons, but this Junior work cost the Association \$25,000 more than the amount of these fees. They also received a little membership button. The school teachers who enrolled them received "Bird Lore," the illustrated publication of the Audubon societies.

## Five Drown as Bridge Breaks

Grafton, W. Va., March 2.—Five men were drowned when a bridge over the Tygart river collapsed as a truck loaded with lumber was being taken across the structure.

## DEATHS.

In this city, Feb. 21th, Edward Brady, son of the late James and Catherine Brady.  
 In this city, Feb. 21th, Thomas, son of the late John and Sarah Brock.  
 In this city, Feb. 21th, Gertrude Mae, infant daughter of Napoleon and Alice Reston.  
 Suddenly, in this city, at his residence 81 Prospect Hill street, Roger McCormick.  
 In this city, March 1, Cordelia, widow of Mark R. DeMotte.  
 On Monday Feb. 26, at her residence in New York, Catherine Corliss, widow of James P. Kernochan.  
 In Providence, Feb. 28th, Dexter B. Potter.  
 In Providence, Feb. 28th, Charles C. Gray, Jr.

## HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Personal living in other States, away from Newport, is wishing information for those desiring to build or improve their homes, furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can be secured and they want by writing to

## A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

## NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

### Happenings in Various Parts of New England

Governor Keyes appointed April 19 as Fast day in New Hampshire.

Mayor Curley asked the city council for permission to borrow \$247,000 for Boston park improvements.

The three-masted schooner Maikaret L. Roberts, of 535 tons gross, was launched at Woburn, Mass.

Mayor James H. Penderson of Saco, Me., was nominated for the third time at a Republican caucus.

John T. Casson, 14, was killed by a fall down an elevator shaft in a building where he worked at Boston.

The wholesale dry goods establishment of Taylor, Symonds & Co., Providence, was damaged \$200,000 by fire.

An attempt made by 13-year-old Frederick Kerrigan to run a freight elevator in a Boston building cost him his life.

Joseph E. French, 73, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Rockland, Mass., dropped dead of heart disease in a Boston bank.

Fireman Jewett was killed at Portsmouth, N. H., when he was thrown from the top of a locomotive tender while shoveling coal.

Willard Antuck of Hildeford, Mo., trusted \$2059 to a stranger on his promise that it would be increased 50 percent over night and lost it.

The barge Capitol City, coal laden, went down off Brenton's reef Lightship, Narragansett bay, taking her captain and a deck hand with her.

Mrs. Mary Katin of Quincy, Mass., a wife of less than a year, gave birth to triplets. The mother and her babies, two boys and a girl, are thriving.

Fire at Portland, Me., destroyed the rooms of the Congress Atlantic club and did considerable damage to a business block. The loss is \$25,000.

Notes of the American Telephone and Telegraph company on the Milford, Conn., turnpike, carrying nearly 200 feet of wire, were stripped by thieves.

William A. Pichin, who was associated with the Lewiston Journal for nearly fifty years as business manager and in other capacities, died at Lewiston, Me.

Five connecting ice houses of the Michael Morgan ice company and 10,000 tons of ice which they contained were destroyed by fire at Peabody, Mass.

The big wildcat that has been terrorizing citizens of Canaan, N. H., and outlying districts many weeks was found dead, firmly wedged in the crotch of a tree.

The New Hampshire supreme court ruled that the legislature has power only to grant pensions for a year at a time, and then only for actual service in the state.

The New Hampshire supreme court ruled that the legislature has power only to grant pensions for a year at a time, and then only for actual service to the state.

Michael Aiello, a storekeeper, was slain at Worcester, Mass. His body, badly mutilated, was later found on a railroad track, where it had been placed by his slayers.

Napoleon Cote, 58, slipped on a sidewalk at Lawrence, Mass., and fell across a picket fence. A sharp picket pierced his eye and penetrated the brain, killing him.

A deal in sardine factory property involving \$100,000 was closed by the Booth Fisheries by the purchase of the Grady factory, wharf and adjoining property at Eastport, Me.

The New Hampshire senate passed the bill, already passed by the house, appropriating \$100,000 for the benefit of New Hampshire soldiers who served on the Mexican border.

A woman and a man were rescued from the Washington House, Salem, Mass., when fire swept through a store beneath the hotel, and crept into the first floors of the hotel.

Sabino Precioso, 30, on whom nature bestowed an extra finger on each hand and an extra toe on each foot, is detained at the Boston Immigration station pending inquiry. He came from Italy.

Miss Elizabeth F. Cathoun, an invalid, was burned to death at Woonsocket, R. I., in her wheel chair. It is believed she was poking a fire when a live coal fell on her dress, igniting it.

A shortage of \$1157 in the accounts of Town Treasurer Charles A. Wilbur of Bridgewater, Mass., was reported by the certified accountant who has been at work on the books since Wilbur disappeared.

"Leave to withdraw" was voted in the Massachusetts house on a bill which would authorize incorporated medical schools to give their students instruction in the "nature and methods" of preventing conception.

Dr. Alfred W. Layne, charged with performing illegal surgery on Mrs. Elizabeth M. Shevlin, which operation is alleged to have caused her death, was held at Lowell, Mass., in bond for the grand jury.

A. L. Carter of Boston was a victim of the first jury in her suit against her own father, Andrew D. Wayland, brought to recover \$157 for services for him as maid, housekeeper and bookkeeper from Oct. 22, 1910, to April 19, 1911.



## SCHEME NIPPED BY UNCLE SAM

Zimmermann Started Hostile  
Conspiracy Against Us  
AUTHENTICITY OF HIS LETTER

Personally Vouched For by President  
Wilson—Lansing Announces That  
Neither Japan Nor Mexico Were In-  
volved in German Plot, on Which  
Government Has Been Working  
For Four Months—Japan Pledges  
Continued Friendship For United  
States—Plot Evidence in Possession  
of United States Government

Washington, March 2.—Germany's  
attempt to alien Mexico and Japan in  
a hostile conspiracy against the United  
States has been frustrated. At the  
state department it was indicated  
that so far as is known the letter of  
German Foreign Secretary Zimmermann,  
the authenticity of which was  
never reached President Carranza.  
Being thus intercepted, it never  
passed on to Japan.

President Wilson last night, in re-  
sponse to the senate's call, told be-  
fore that body official information  
that the United States government is  
in possession of evidence which es-  
tablishes the authenticity of the sen-  
sational document disclosing how  
Germany intrigued to ally Mexico and  
Japan with her to war on this coun-  
try.

In response to a senate resolution,  
the president transmitted a report  
from Secretary Lansing stating that  
the evidence has come to the posses-  
sion of the United States within the  
last week, and that the authenticity  
of Foreign Minister Zimmermann's  
instructions to German Minister von  
Eckhardt in Mexico City is established  
as revealed by The Associated Press.

The senate without comment or-  
dered the report and letter printed  
and referred to the foreign relations  
committee.

That the Japanese government  
would not consider any proposition  
such as that advocated by Zimmer-  
mann in his Mexican-Japanese plot  
note was the conviction expressed by  
Secretary Lansing. He authorized  
the following statement:

"The department does not believe  
that Japan has any knowledge of  
this or that she would consider any  
proposition made by an enemy."

Mexico Absolved  
Lansing also expressed belief that  
the Mexican government would also  
ignore any such proposition. He said:  
"We have confidence that Mexico  
would not become a party to it in  
view of the friendly relations between  
this country and the de facto gov-  
ernment."

Japanese Ambassador Sato was  
called to the department and told of  
the information which had been ob-  
tained as to the threatened plot.  
While Lansing would not discuss what  
Sato had to say about it, the fact  
that he used the statement quoted  
above indicated the Japanese ambas-  
sador must have denied any knowl-  
edge of it and scorned any possibility  
of his government being in any way  
"interested."

The Japanese Denial

The Japanese embassy issued a for-  
mal statement declaring that "un-  
der no circumstances" would the Ja-  
panese government entertain such "an  
invitation" as Germany attempted to  
send to Tokio. The statement read:  
"With regard to the alleged Ger-  
man attempt at inducing Japan and  
Mexico to make war upon the United  
States, made public in the press, the  
Japanese embassy, while lacking in-  
formation as to such invitation ever  
reaching Tokio, desires to state most  
emphatically that any invitation of this  
sort would in no circumstance be en-  
tertained by the Japanese govern-  
ment, which is in entire accord  
and close relations with the allied  
powers on account of formal agree-  
ment and common causes, and more-  
over, whose friendship with the United  
States is every day growing in sin-  
cerity and cordiality."

Lansing intimated this government  
has been working for the past four  
months on the case, but until recent-  
ly it had been unable to obtain con-  
clusive evidence of the plot.

Granted Power to Arm Ships  
Washington, March 2.—A bill to  
empower the president to arm mer-  
chant ships, but not extending the  
authority he requested to use "other  
instrumentalities" in defending Ameri-  
can rights against the submarine  
menace, was passed by the house last  
night by a vote of 403 to 13.

Speaker Clark announced the vote  
amid applause and cheering. Opposi-  
tion to the bill had faded during the  
day before patriotic appeals from  
leaders on both sides of the house,  
and when the roll was called only  
nine Republicans, three Democrats  
and the Socialist voted in the nega-  
tive.

The measure was sent over to the  
senate, where it is expected the sen-  
ate committee's bill, approved by the  
president and authorizing not only the  
arming of ships, but the employment  
of "other instrumentalities" will be  
substituted.

## TWO AMERICANS LOST

Canarder Lancia Said to Have Been  
Sunk Without Warning  
London, Feb. 27.—The Canarder  
Lancia, carrying twenty-six Ameri-  
cans—six passengers and twenty

among the crew—was sunk without  
warning by a German submarine off  
the Irish coast Sunday night. "One  
dead and twelve missing," is the lat-  
est available word of the disaster.

According to a Central News dis-  
patch from Queenstown, Mrs. Foy  
and daughter, Americans, cabin pas-  
sengers aboard the Lancia, are miss-  
ing and are supposed to have been  
drowned. It is probable that Mrs.  
Mary E. Foy and Miss Elizabeth Foy  
of Chicago are the passengers referred  
to. They were in the first cabin.  
Two hundred and seventy-eight  
persons are known to have been picked  
up.

The attack on the Lancia occurred  
at the point where the Lancia was  
sunk nearly two years ago. Al-  
though the Lancia carried seventy-  
five passengers, only last night thir-  
teen persons were reported missing.  
The Lancia was valued at more  
than \$6,000,000 and her cargo, which  
included silver bullion, at more than  
\$10,000,000. With the express and  
mail matter which she carried, the  
loss is estimated conservatively at  
\$20,000,000.

## CO-OPERATE WITH ARMY

Railroad Transportation Heads Pre-  
pare to Render Service

Washington, March 2.—Heads of  
twenty of the country's leading rail-  
road systems met here with the coun-  
cil of national defense to approve  
plans for giving the government the  
full co-operation of transportation in-  
terests in the event of war.

They came at the call of Daniel  
Willard, president of the Baltimore  
and Ohio, a member of the council's  
advisory committee of seven captains  
of industry. They are returning home  
to work out co-operation details with  
commanders of the country's four  
military departments.

After a call on Secretary Baker the  
railroad men heard army officers on  
transportation problems and then dis-  
cussed the situation among them-  
selves. Next to the number and size  
of guns, Baker told them, the trans-  
portation problem in war is the most  
important the military will face.

Seven Dead in Auto Accident  
Lima, O., March 1.—Seven dead  
and twelve injured, at least two of  
whom will die, was the toll of an  
automobile accident here last night  
when a freight train struck an auto-  
mobile bus.

Death of "Jack" Crawford  
New York, March 1.—John W.  
("Captain Jack") Crawford, a noted  
Indian fighter of early frontier days,  
died at his home at Wood Haven, L.  
I., of pneumonia. He was 70 years  
old.

Disobedience Cost Twenty Lives  
Mt. Union, Pa., March 1.—Failure  
to obey a "caution" signal caused the  
wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad  
here which cost twenty lives, inves-  
tigators concluded.

Border Troops Quarantined  
El Paso, Tex., March 2.—Thirty  
thousand troops have been quaran-  
tined in their camps here because of  
an epidemic of pneumonia.

Hallowell, Me., Republicans nomi-  
nated John M. Robinson as their can-  
didate for mayor.

George W. Luther, postmaster at  
Myricks, Mass., was killed by a train  
at the station there.

Kingsbury Sharp, 33, Boston man-  
ager of an ink company, was killed at  
Boston by a train.

The Maine State Association of  
Master Plumbers elected Christian  
Madsen of Woodford president.

The Hyla oil refining factory,  
Lynn, Mass., was destroyed by fire,  
causing damage estimated at \$12,000.

Rocco Condit, an Italian laborer,  
was instantly killed at Providence  
when a pile of bags of cement toppled  
over on him.

Mrs. Sarah Lusk of Unionville,  
Conn., who attained the 101st anni-  
versary of her birth Nov. 16 last, died  
of pneumonia.

More than sixty members of the  
Lynn, Mass., medical fraternity vot-  
ed to charge \$1 for each bit of ad-  
vice given over the telephone.

P. T. Dugan, for forty years a  
Bangor, Me., merchant, and regard-  
ed as an authority on horses and track  
events, died after a brief illness.

George Abbott, 52, of Cambridge,  
Mass., missed his footing as he  
stepped into a rowboat, fell into the  
Charles river and was drowned.

Robbers broke through a rear win-  
dow at the Winchester, Mass., post-  
office and stole \$75 in stamps and  
money. The safe was untouched.

An iron nut, forced through the  
skull into his brain when he was  
struck by a train, caused the death at  
Haverhill, Mass., of Frank Moncu-  
ro, 48.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. John B. H. Millette,  
75, one of the oldest Catholic priests  
in point of service in New Hamp-  
shire, died at Nashua after a brief  
illness.

Ten thousand dollars alimony was  
awarded to Mrs. Hazel G. Hastings  
of Medford, Mass., when she was  
granted a divorce from Samuel B.  
Hastings.

Frank W. Mitchell was nominated  
as mayor of Montpelier, Vt., without  
opposition at a citizens' caucus. The  
nomination is considered equivalent  
to election.

The Massachusetts house of repre-  
sentatives stood firmly for the death  
penalty, a motion to substitute an  
abolition bill being defeated by a vote  
of 22 to 131.

Almost \$450,000 was netted by the  
national allied bazaar held in Boston  
and almost the whole of that sum has  
been distributed by the National Al-  
lied Relief committee.

## USING MEXICO AS A CATSPA

Germany Sought to Have Her  
Declare War Upon Us

## SUGGESTED JAPAN AS ALLY

Carranza to Recapture Lost American  
States and Receive Financial Sup-  
port From Teutons—Document Im-  
plicating Bernstorff and Other Ger-  
mans Said to Be in Hands of Presi-  
dent—Missing Link to Separate  
Chains of Circumstances Supplied

Washington, March 1.—The Asso-  
ciated Press is enabled to reveal that  
Germany, in planning unrestricted  
submarine warfare and counting its  
consequences, proposed an alliance  
with Mexico and Japan to make war  
on the United States, if this country  
should not remain neutral.

Japan, through Mexican mediation,  
was to be urged to abandon her al-  
lies and join in the attack on the  
United States.

Mexico, for her reward, was to re-  
ceive general financial support from  
Germany, reconquer Texas, New  
Mexico and Arizona—lost provinces—  
and share in the victorious peace  
terms Germany contemplated.

Details were left to German Min-  
ister von Eckhardt in Mexico City,  
who, by instructions signed by Ger-  
man Foreign Minister Zimmermann  
at Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917, was  
directed to propose the alliance with  
Mexico to General Carranza, and sug-  
gest that Mexico seek to bring Japan  
into the plot.

These instructions were transmitted  
to von Eckhardt through Count von  
Bernstorff, former German ambas-  
sador here, now on his way home to  
Germany under a safe conduct ob-  
tained from his enemies by the coun-  
try against which he was plotting war.

Germany pictured to Mexico, by  
broad intimation, England and the  
entente allies defeated; Germany and  
her allies triumphant and in world  
dominion by the instrument of unre-  
stricted submarine warfare.

A copy of Zimmermann's instruc-  
tions to von Eckhardt, sent through  
Bernstorff, has been in the hands of  
the government since President Wil-  
son broke off diplomatic relations with  
Germany. It has been kept secret,  
while the president has been asking  
congress for full authority to deal  
with Germany and while congress has  
been hesitating.

## Refutes Holweg's Statement

It was in the president's hands  
while Chancellor von Bethmann-Hol-  
weg was declaring that the United  
States had placed an interpretation in  
the submarine declaration "never in-  
tended by Germany," and that Ger-  
many had promoted and honored  
friendly relations with the United  
States "as an heirloom from Freder-  
ick the Great."

Of itself, if there were no other, it  
is considered a sufficient answer to  
the German chancellor's plaint that  
the United States "brusquely" broke  
off relations without giving "authen-  
tic" reasons for its action.

The document supplies the missing  
link to many separate chains of cir-  
cumstances, which until now have  
seemed to lead to no definite point.  
It sheds new light upon the frequently  
reported but indefinite movements of  
the Mexican government to couple its  
situation with the fiction between the  
United States and Japan.

It adds another chapter to the cele-  
brated report of Jules Cambon,  
French ambassador in Berlin before  
the war, of Germany's world-wide  
plans for stirring strife on every con-  
tinent where they might aid her in  
her struggle for world domination,  
which she dreamed was close at hand.

It adds a climax to the operations  
of Bernstorff and the German em-  
bassy in this country, which have  
been colored with passport frauds,  
charges of dynamite plots and in-  
trigue, the full extent of which never  
has been published.

It gives new credence to persistent  
reports of submarine bases on Mexi-  
can territory in the Gulf of Mexico:  
It takes cognizance of a fact long  
recognized by American army chiefs,  
that if Japan ever undertook to in-  
vade the United States it probably  
would be through Mexico, over the  
border and into the Mississippi valley  
to split the country in two.

It recalls that Bernstorff, when  
handed his passports, was "very re-  
luctant to return to Germany, but  
expressed a preference for asylum in  
Cuba. It gives a new explanation to  
the repeated arrests on the border of  
men charged by American military  
authorities with being German in-  
telligence agents.

Last of all, it seems to show a  
connection with Carranza's recent  
proposals to neutrals that exports of  
food and munitions to the entente  
allies be cut off, and an intimation that  
he might stop the supply of oil, so  
vital to the British navy, which is  
exported from the Tampico fields.

Such a proposal as Germany in-  
structed her minister to make to Mex-  
ico borders on an act of war if actu-  
ally it is not one.

## Strike Leader Stabbed

Pawtucket, R. I., March 2.—  
Tarantel Harpoulos, a member of the  
committee in charge of the weavers'  
strike at the silk mills of the Royal  
Weaving company, was stabbed in  
the neck in a clash between strikers  
and workmen last night. He prob-  
ably will recover.

## HEIR TO MILLIONS KILLED BY OWN GUN

Edwin Gould, Jr., Was Trying  
to Snare Trapped Raccoon

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 26.—Edwin  
Gould, Jr., the older of the two sons  
of Edwin Gould, president of the St.  
Louis and Northwestern railroad, was  
killed by the accidental discharge of  
his own shotgun while he was at-  
tempting to snare a trapped raccoon on  
Latham Hammock, the Gould game  
preserve, two miles from the Jekyll  
island winter resort.

Gould with a companion was on a  
raccoon hunting trip. While punch-  
ing at a raccoon with his gun held by the  
muzzle, the gun was accidentally dis-  
charged and Gould was shot. He died  
within ten minutes.

## GERMANS WITHDRAWING

Have Evacuated Positions on Eleven-  
Mile Front in France

London, March 2.—The withdraw-  
al of the German forces along an  
eleven-mile front on both sides of the  
Aisne river in France is admitted by  
the Berlin war office. The ground  
was "voluntarily and systematically  
evacuated and the defense placed in  
another prepared line," says Berlin,  
which adds that the movement "re-  
mained concealed from the enemy."

That the Germans in their retreat  
during the last month have offered  
little opposition seems evident from  
the British communication, which  
says that during that period only  
213 Germans were made prisoner.

On none of the other fronts has  
any battle of great proportions been  
in progress.

## COUPLE IN DEATH PACT

Sacrifice Themselves as an Atonement  
For Wrong Doing

Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 28.—  
Charles Carlen of Taunton shot and  
killed his wife in a room in the Fitch-  
burg hotel and then, turning the re-  
volver upon himself, inflicted a bad  
wound from which he died.

A note signed by both and found  
on the dresser in the room where the  
shooting occurred revealed a death  
pact. It stated that the couple were  
convinced that they had done wrong  
in "running away to get married."

In the death pact the woman was  
referred to as "Pabo." It was a  
short note, stating that in view of  
what they called their wrong doing  
they were anxious to die together.

## "POPE OF NEW MEXICO"

Schrader, "Divine Healer," Dies in  
Hospital While Trial Is Pending

Los Angeles, Cal., March 2.—Aug-  
ust Schrader, self-styled "divine  
healer," whose trial on a charge of  
fraudulent use of the mails was in-  
terrupted by his illness, died at the  
county hospital.

Schrader, who called himself "The  
Pope of New Mexico," first appeared  
in the east about twenty years ago.  
He established an office in New York,  
claiming divine powers of healing.

According to his own story, he was  
born in a log house in Altaville,  
Wis., and was 13 years old when he  
made his first cure. He visited Bos-  
ton in 1897 and opened an office there.

## Double Triumph Scored by "Drys"

Washington, March 1.—Prohibition  
won a double victory in congress  
when the house passed by a vote of  
273 to 127 the senate bill to make the  
national capital dry and senate and  
house conferees on the postal ap-  
propriation bill unexpectedly an-  
nounced an agreement under which  
the Reed "bone dry" amendment is  
virtually assured of enactment.

State Senator H. B. Eddy of Brat-  
tleboro, Vt., died at Montpelier.

As a result of a fall down a flight  
of stairs John Allen, 56, died at Bos-  
ton.

The Vermont house of representa-  
tives defeated a bill providing for  
woman suffrage.

George H. Macdonald, builder at  
Boston, died a petition in bankruptcy.  
He owes \$22,610.

## CUTICURA HEALED SKIN TROUBLES

That Caused Itching and Burn-  
ing and Loss of Sleep at  
Cost of \$1.00.

"My neck and ears were covered with  
green blisters. I thought I would go  
frantic with the pain which was terrible.  
Then the blisters turned  
into sores and I was  
lashed and burned so that  
when I scratched the blood  
came. I could not sleep  
or eat."

"I tried all kinds of oint-  
ments, salves, etc., but with-  
out effect, and I stood the pain for twelve  
months. Then I used Cuticura Soap and  
Ointment, and found relief after twenty-  
four hours, and two cakes of Cuticura  
Soap and one box of Ointment healed  
me." (Signed) Maurice Levinsky, 796  
Pembroke St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not  
only wonderful healers but wonderful  
preventives of skin and scalp troubles  
if used exclusively. The Soap, for  
daily use in the toilet, cleanses and puri-  
fies, the Ointment soothes and heals.

For Free Sample Each by Return  
Mail address post-card: "Cuticura,"  
Dept. R, Boston. Sold everywhere.

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Is an important factor in every successful business.  
The Newport Trust Company which has advantages  
worth your consideration invites your account subject  
to checks.  
Travelers' checks issued.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## An Immediate Reply

A personal visit by a distant customer often takes you or  
your representative away from your business centre—the busy  
office or factory and involves considerable time and expense.  
The reply to a written communication is sometimes uncer-  
tain—it frequently arrives too late to accomplish the desired re-  
sult.

By the use of telephone toll service—YOU TALK WITH  
"YOUR MAN" AND OBTAIN AN IMMEDIATE RE-  
PLY. Its unrestricted use will mean more business at less  
cost.

Charges for toll messages will be furnished upon application.



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Telephone Co.

Contract Dept. 142 Spring Street  
Newport 6011 Newport

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Invigorating snow and ice sports in the White  
Mountains and the other wonderful hill regions of New  
Hampshire and Maine; the thrilling mile-long sloop on  
bob-sled or toboggan, snow-shoeing, skiing; skating,  
hockey, curling; ice-boating on mountain lakes.

For booklet describing our winter pastimes in New England,  
write to Advertising Department, New Haven.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

## Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY  
you must fill the lamp, adjust the  
wick, strike a match, and be very  
careful not to spill alcohol on the  
table top.  
You insert the plug and turn the  
switch.  
When this is done you can devote  
all your attention to the rest.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the  
General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 1867  
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on December 27, 1916.

RESOURCES			
Loans and discounts		\$21,561.10	
Overdrafts, unsecured	\$41.35	261.85	
U. S. Bonds		10,000.00	
State and local bonds		130,675.33	
Stocks (not including stocks owned and pledged)		4,400.00	
Other securities (not including stocks owned and pledged)		12,000.00	
Other assets		2,700.00	
Total		\$151,938.28	
Liabilities			
Capital stock paid in		\$101,000.00	
Surplus fund		50,000.00	
Undivided profits		10,938.28	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		21,561.10	
Net amount due to approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and		13,577.18	
Other reserve agents (other than above)		12,000.00	
Net amount due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities		13,577.18	
Due to banks and banks (other than above)		4,400.00	
Due to individuals and other persons		2,700.00	
Total		\$151,938.28	

Correct Attest: EDWARD A. BROWN, FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL, Directors



## CAMELS OF AFRICA

Superb Animals Used by the Arabs When on the Warpath.

TRAINED FOR GREAT SPEED.

These Mahari, as They Are Called, Can Cover a Hundred Miles a Day Without Undue Fatigue, and They Are Never Worked as Beasts of Burden.

"There are almost as many varieties of camels as horses," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. "The Arab name for camel is dromedary. Those of Tunisia, Tripolitania and Algeria have one hump and are really dromedaries. Certain breeds of camel can withstand the great heat of the Sahara and others that of the zero weather of Tibet and China.

"It is amazing to see the rapidity with which a herd of 500 camels will eat to the ground a large pasture of prickly pear from eight to ten feet high. Leaves, stems, prickles and all disappear like magic.

"In many parts of Africa the natives keep all their date stones and give them to exhausted camels, weary from their long Sahara march. The camel resists at first, and the date stones, moistened in a little water, are pushed forcibly by the hand down the camel's throat after it has been made to kneel and then securely fastened. In two or three days the camel learns to eat them of its own accord. The natives say that these date stones make the hump of the camel strong and stiff.

"The camel in its long march across the Sahara frequently finds very little to eat and lives on the fat of its own hump. When this continues during a long time the hump becomes lumpy and almost disappears.

"The usual weight of the burdens carried by a camel varies from 550 to 600 pounds for journeys from town to town or on the border of the desert. Going across the desert the burden is less. When a camel is being ridden it keeps up a continual snoring, and should it be overburdened it refuses to arise. Most camels are vicious, and their bite is very dangerous. Hardly a week passes at the large native hospital in Tunis but some unfortunate camel driver dies of blood poisoning, caused by a camel's bite. The grinding motion of a camel's jaw crushes to pulp whatever it bites, so that the arm or leg has to be amputated, and blood poisoning usually sets in before the patient can reach the hospital.

"In the interior of northern Africa is a superb race of camels, known as the meharah (singular, mehari), or racing camels. The meharah owe a great deal to the care taken in their breeding during the past 2,000 years. Ancient writers speak of camels used by the army of Xerxes, more than 2,000 years ago, that had the speed of the fastest horses. These were doubtless meharah.

"When a baby mehari is born it is swathed in bandages to prevent the stomach from getting too large and is taken into the family tent, where it is nursed and watched over with care and tenderness. When a year old it is sheared and is known from then on as a bou-keutah, which means 'the father of the shearing.'

"When it is two years old the mehari's training begins. A halter is placed around the head and a cord tied to one of the fore feet. It is kept quiet first by gestures and the voice, later by the voice alone. Then the cord is loosened, but should it make a step it is tied again. Finally it understands what is required, but the lessons are only terminated when it will stand in one place without moving for an entire day.

"To make the camel a fast runner the rider whips it on both flanks with a rhinoceros hide whip and cries out in Arabic to excite it. A young mehari is very fond of its own skin and on being struck starts on a gallop. The whipping keeps up, and the camel tries to get away by running faster. The long legs seem like wings, and it flies past with the speed of an ostrich. It will stop instantly at a pull on the rein, no matter what speed it has been making.

"When the rider jumps off or should he happen to fall, a well trained mehari will stand quite still and wait, while should the master happen to be injured the faithful beast will never leave him.

"A mehari is never used as a beast of burden. All it ever carries is a saddle (something like a Mexican saddle, made of gazelle skin, dyed red, with a high pommel and a cross in front), two saddlebags and a rider. The rider is buckled into the saddle by two belts. His feet are crossed in front of the saddle and rest on the neck of the mehari. His slippers are usually slung across the pommel, and the mehari is guided by the wriggling of the rider's toes.

"An iron ring passes through one nostril of the animal, and a rein of camel's hair is attached.

"The meharah are used entirely by the Arabs when on the warpath, or razzia. A mehari on the warpath can save three men. Two ride it, and the third takes hold of its tail and is pulled along. The latter changes places with the rider at intervals. When a war party has lost so many camels that there remains but one camel for every three men it always retreats.

"When going at full speed a mehari has a most remarkable single foot or pacing step, the motion of which is not at all disagreeable, and it can cover quite easily 100 miles in a day without undue fatigue.

Not Safe.  
"Shall I lend him \$200?"  
"I don't believe I would. He's one of those chaps that never lets anything worry him."—Detroit Free Press.

A Health Crank.  
"Have you any nice coconuts?"  
"Yes, mum. Here's one full of milk."  
"But is it sterilized?"—Boston Transcript.

## EARLY BRIDGE BUILDING.

Ancient Babylon Seems to Have Been the Pioneer in the Art.

Bridge building is one of the ancient arts, though no definite record of a permanent bridge appears before 2200 B. C. This was the time of Nimrod, the third ruler after Noah. The river Euphrates flowed most inconveniently through the city of Babylon, so the decree went forth that a structure be devised to cross the stream. The result was an arched bridge of brick 600 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Some thousand years later Nitocris, then queen of the Babylonians, seeking something new to occupy her mind, decided that another bridge was needed to handle the vast crowds which thronged to that city of mystery. Her engineers were consulted, and, marvel of marvels, a wooden bridge resting on stone piers made its appearance, the first of its kind in the history of the world. The stones in the piers were fastened together with huge chains of iron, with melted lead poured into the crevices.

While the problem to the eyes of the modern engineer would appear trivial, it was a vast undertaking in those days, so marvelous, in fact, that the course of the entire river was changed in order that the engineers might view the foundations on which the arches were to rest. Herodotus records that the bridge was of equal magnificence with the rest of the buildings of Babylon.

Aside from these, no bridges of importance seem to have been built in Asia Minor, with one possible exception. The fabled Colossus of Rhodes is thought by some historians to have been a bridge, but no remains have ever been found there is only theory to support the claim.—Edison Monthly.

## A SERVIAN BARGAIN.

In This Sale the Buyer Had It About All His Own Way.

In her book "Experiences of a Woman Doctor in Serbia" Dr. Caroline Matthews tells how she had set her heart on acquiring one of the early embroidered canvas bags used by the Serb peasant girls for marketing. They could not be bought at a shop, and the country folk were not tempted to surrender them for any reasonable price.

"I met a man leading a pack horse, and on that horse were strung some bags, and one of those bags was a glorious color, new and fresh. Have that bag I would! So I went into the middle of the road and quietly stopped the man.

"The man seemed amazed and rather inclined to resent being brought peremptorily to a standstill. I launched forth, in very halting Serbian, on the weather, on the pony, and then out came my cigarette case and we were friends. 'Only one of the mad English!' I suppose the fellow thought.

"The moment was ripe. I raised the bag, emptied the parcels on the saddle and, placing some money beside them, looked at the man in a friendly way. 'Be seated. A new kind of game,' he thought. 'Without a word I held out my hand. In Serbia when a bargain is concluded in the selling of a horse or cattle the men shake hands and so make the bargain legal. It is quite a little ceremonial. My new friend took my hand. The deed was done. The bag was mine.'

Story of Empress Eugenie.  
Of one of the visits the Empress Eugenie made to the Paris hospitals during the cholera plague that afflicted France in 1865 the following pretty incident is told: At the Hospital Beaujon the empress took the hand of a dying victim, who, mistaking her identity, kissed her hand and murmured, 'I thank you, sister.' The nun who accompanied the empress whispered: 'You are mistaken, friend. It is not I, but our good empress who speaks.'

"Nay, sister," retorted the empress quickly, "he has given me the sweetest of all names."

## Modern Berlin.

It was Frederick II., styled the Iron, who constructed the first building on the site of modern Berlin. This was a castle which was the first domicile of the Brandenburg electors. It was much damaged by the Thirty Years' war, but after this the town started to loom up around it. However, its present strength dates from the formation of the German empire and it ranks third, after London and Paris, in population of the cities of Europe.

## To Make Thin Hands Plump.

Wash in very warm water, rub in coconut butter or any preferred skin food for five minutes and then hold your hands for an instant in ice cold water. Wipe dry. The cold water closes the pores while they are filled with the cream, and new tissue is built in a most satisfactory manner.—Philadelphia Record.

In the heart of the business district of Lawrence, Mass., a thief jumped into a government automobile containing mail and drove rapidly out into the country, leaving no clue.

Parsonman William E. Walsh, 41, the heaviest man on the Boston police force in point of weight, died from a complication of diseases. He was six feet tall and weighed 365 pounds.

Pierre A. Field, millionaire shoe manufacturer, applied at Boston for a license to marry his bookkeeper, Miss Jennie H. Glidden. Field is 66 years old. The bride-to-be gave her age as 15.

Albert K. Johnson, former clerk of the Haverhill, Mass., board of assessors and the soldiers' aid fund, pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$67 from the city of Haverhill and was fined \$100.

With the largest catch of fish ever brought into Boston, the steam trawler Surze docked 247,500 pounds of fish, which was sold for \$12,000. The crew received \$4 each for ten days' work.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## TEMPLES OF JAPAN.

Hundreds of Thousands of Them Dot the Island Empire.

The choicest examples of the marvelous art crafts of Japan are to be seen in the temples founded by the sologans of old Japan. A German traveler, visiting the sanctuaries of Shintu, remarks, "One is overwhelmed at each step by the richness of the materials, the prodigality of the decoration, the fineness of details and the solemn magnificence of the entire spectacle." Idols, or sacred images, as they are sometimes called, are much in evidence. Millions of sculptured Buddhas of all sizes, both wood and stone, embellish the buildings and the temple gardens.

There are today more than 200,000 sanctuaries, both Shinto and Buddhist, scattered up and down the island empire. There are 10,000 in and about Kyoto, once the sacred capital of Nippon. For thousands of years it has been a Japanese custom to build a shrine by the roadside where the wayfarer may enter and refresh the soul. Here the rank and file go to pray and woo the favor of the gods. A priest dressed in a long robe of red silk conducts the service, preaching two short sermons for the edification of a handful of women, girls and old men.

In the large temples of the cities a company of priests in white, yellow and brown robes takes part in the services, regularly held on the 1st and 15th of the month, usually in the afternoon or evening. The opening hymns are sung, accompanied by flutes and other instruments. Of late years some of the Buddhist leaders have introduced the organ to add to the making the temple music more pleasing and inspiring.—Exchange.

## THE WORD "CASUALTY."

First Used as a Battlefield Term in the Crimean War.

When did the word "casualty" first assume the modern specialized meaning with which it is associated in war reports? I think it must have been at the time of the Crimean war, for in the latest volume of "Disraeli's Life" I have come across the following passage, dated Sept. 2, 1855: "Lady Londonderry is in despair about her son, who is now in the trenches. . . . Casualties, she says, and, truly, what a horrible word to describe the loss of limb and life!"

The underlining and the comment seem to show that Disraeli, one of the greatest masters of words, found its use unusual. Murray's Dictionary does not give much assistance on the point, for all its quotations, such as one from the Duke of Wellington's dispatches in 1810, "The casualties of the service," do not necessarily imply anything except loss by unavoidable accidents.

My suggestion, however, is borne out by the following from Stoecker's "Military Encyclopedia," published in 1853, which says, "Casuals or casualties, a term signifying men that are dead (since first enlisted) or have been discharged or have deserted"—in other words, total losses. No mention is made, it should be noted, of the application of the word to temporary losses caused by wounds. It was Lady Londonderry's use of it in this sense perhaps which Disraeli found strange.—Westminster Gazette.

## He Was in a Hurry.

Charles Monselet in his "Curiosities Littéraires" tells of a friend of his living at Bordeaux who, glancing through a Paris bookseller's catalogue, saw the title of a book which he had vainly sought for thirty years. Looking at the clock, he found there was just time to catch the morning express for Paris. Stopping only to take some money from his cash box, he dashed off to the station and arrived at the bookshop in time to secure the prize. As he wrapped up the book the shopman remarked, "I suppose you live in this street, monsieur?" "No; I have just come from Bordeaux," was the reply. The man looked astonished, and the bibliophile discovered that in his eagerness he had traveled 300 miles in dressing gown and slippers and had never noticed any deficiency of attire.

## A Bird Much Like a Fish.

The "birds of a feather" that "flock together" do not belong to the penguin family, as they are entirely destitute of feathers, having for a covering a kind of stiff down. Another penguin peculiarity is that it swims not on, but under, water, never keeping more than its head out, and when fishing coming to the surface at such brief and rare intervals that an ordinary observer would almost certainly mistake it for a fish.

## Industry.

"Biggles says he got on by burning the midnight oil."  
"Well, keeping late hours did help him somewhat. He danced all night three or four times a week till finally he met a rich girl and married her."—Washington Star.

## Combination of Both.

"What have you there, Lucille—a business letter or a love letter?"  
"I hardly know how to answer that question. This letter is from a duke, proposing for my hand, and addressed to my lawyer."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Rice Dessert.

Boiled rice served with chocolate or hard sauce makes a simple and wholesome dessert. Raisins can be cooked in the rice if desired.

Contentment is not only better than riches; it is riches.

## New Coin Designs.

It is provided in section 3517, chapter 244, revised statutes of the United States, that the director of the mint shall have power, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to cause changes to be made in the designs of coins not often than once in twenty-five years.

## THE "BURNING BUSH."

Wonderful Plant Whose Vapor May Be Set Afire.

The "burning bush," which is known to botanists as the Dictamnus fradellus, is regarded as one of the most wonderful plants in the world. This plant is native to western Asia, though it is now found in some gardens of the temperate zone. In connection with the dictamnus it is rather remarkable that the species is common where the incident of Moses and the burning bush is said to have occurred.

A great many people who grow the plant are quite unaware of its strange habits. As a matter of fact, the dictamnus secretes a fragrant essential oil in great abundance, which, botanists say, is produced in especially large quantities by the flower stems, in warm weather volatilizing so that the air surrounding the plant is impregnated. Further, this vapor is highly inflammable, and if a naked flame is brought near to the plant the flames at once take fire with a most singular result. The whole plant is surrounded with crackling, shooting flames reddish in color and leaving a highly aromatic odor behind them. The burning bush does not seem to be injured in any way by the fire, for the flames do not actually come into contact with the plant itself.

Several conditions are peculiar to the experiment with the burning bush is to be a success. Thus it is essential that the air should be very dry and warm; also that there should be practically no wind. The best effects are secured only just after the opening of the flowers. It will be realized that these conditions cannot always be relied upon. A plan has recently been devised by means of which the inflammable nature of the vapors given out by the dictamnus may be shown with startling effect.

A strong plant of the burning bush is raised in a pot. At the time when the flowers are just reaching perfection the plant is placed in a glass jar or a case. This is closely covered for some hours before the time of the experiment. On removing the cover a light is held over the plant, when there is at once a tremendous outburst of flame. So great may be the rush of fire that the experimenter is cautioned to keep his face away from the top of the jar, as a serious burn is not by any means out of the question. After an interval of an hour or so with the jar or case closed up the experiment may be repeated with similar results.—Denver News.

## The Versatile Manchurian Farmer.

In the early fall in Manchuria the natives undergo a sort of magic change from farmer to bandit. It seems something of a psychological somersault—one day a plodding farmer, the next a highwayman. After the tall kaolung, or giant millet, is cut, and escape is not so easy over the bare plains, another class of the hands, and, lo, a peaceful farmer once more! It is not only the farmer who plays this exciting game; many another staid member of the community has his little ding. Some even combine their roles, differentiating according to the seasons. With the oriental's disregard for conditions, a man is often a bandit, merchant and magistrate all at once.—Alice Tisdale in Atlantic.

## Macaulay's Torrent of Talk.

"Macaulay improves! Macaulay improves!" Sydney Smith remarked one day. "I have observed in him of late flashes of silence." The "sonorous vivacity" of this enormous talker nettled Smith, who found it impossible often to voice his own wit and wisdom. "I wish I could write poetry like him," he complained to a friend. "I would write an 'Inferno,' and I would put Macaulay among a number of dispossessed and gag him!"

Another contemporary described Macaulay as "slopping all over on every subject and standing in the slops."

## Wanted to Patent a Circus.

P. T. Barnum once came to the office to know if he could patent the three ring circus. In technical parlance his three ring circus was an aggregation and not a combination to produce a new result. Therefore it was not patentable, which information highly incensed the showman. "It will be adopted by every circus just as soon as I make it known," he declared. And it was.—Scientific American.

## Radium Minerals.

Minerals that carry radium are fairly easy to determine. One of them, pitchblende, as generally found, is a black mineral about as heavy as ordinary iron, but much softer. The principal radium mineral, curite, has a bright canary yellow color and is generally powdery.—Indianapolis News.

## Also Colored.

"Yes, I was told so for putting out crime matter in artificial light."  
"Well, didn't you deserve it?"  
"Perhaps. But what made me read was that the magistrate who imposed the fine had dyed whiskers."—London Opinion.

## Wrong Time.

"So she refused you?"  
"Yes, but it was my own fault," said the young stockbroker. "I proposed on a declining market."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Unnecessary.

"Did you ever try the hot water treatment in the morning?"  
"Don't have to. My wife keeps me in it all the time."—Baltimore American.

The best thing for any one to say who has nothing to say is to say nothing and stick to it.

CASTORIA  
For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

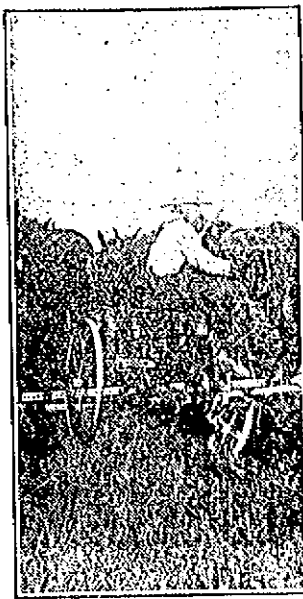
## Making the Farm Pay

### CORN IN DRY REGIONS.

Need of Getting Moisture Into Soil and Conserving It.  
(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

As lack of moisture more than anything else limits corn yields in droughty regions the first question regulating each operation should be, "What will be its effect upon the soil moisture supply?"

The authorities state that while summer fallow frequently results in greater yields of corn, the practice has not proved practicable. They therefore advise beginning the preparation of land to prevent loss of moisture and to put the surface into condition to receive moisture as soon as the preceding crop will permit. Cultivation after the re-



BREAKING VIRGIN LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

moval of the preceding crop is profitable if it stops or prevents a growth of weeds. But if the growing season is past then weeds may catch more snow than would be caught by a cultivated surface.

Full disking, or listing, is usually beneficial in putting the land in better condition to prevent the soil from blowing, to hold the snow and to prevent runoff. The penetration of moisture is slow, and when rains occur evaporation is rapid from hard soil surfaces, such as usually follow the growing of small grain. The chances of storing moisture are increased by loosening such compact surfaces as early as possible. Whether plowing is necessary, however, depends very much upon the type of soil. Most heavy clay soils are best put in proper condition by plowing. Sandy or light loam soils should not be plowed in the fall and left bare during the winter in regions where soil blowing is likely to occur. If however it becomes advisable to plow such soils in the fall, blowing of the plowed area may be checked by top dressing with barnyard manure.

Deep plowing should always be done in the fall or very early in the spring to allow more moisture to penetrate and the soil to settle before planting time.

On sloping land the plowing, listing and cultivating should follow on a level along the slopes or around the hills. The moisture saved makes this a profitable practice, and very often the prevention of runoff is necessary to avoid erosion, with the loss of the richest portions of the soil.

Alfalfa land to be prepared for corn should be followed one year or plowed early the previous summer.

Growing plants draw large quantities of water from the soil and subsoil. All growth of weeds and volunteer grain on land to be planted to corn should be prevented.

Deep plowing and subsoiling should be done in the fall rather than at corn planting time. Soil put in the right condition to take in moisture to a considerable depth is also open to the air and dries out rapidly. If necessary to plow in the spring for corn the plowing should be done early and should not be deep, and the ground should be packed immediately. Plowing under several inches of snow is an effective and sometimes a practicable way of setting moisture into the ground.

## Dairy Farming Profitable.

Dairying is an economical form of agriculture, and economy and thrift are handmaids of prosperity. It retains upon the farm the larger portion of the fertility of the crop and thus the productivity of the fields is kept up without recourse to expensive commercial fertilizers. Dairy farms are invariably highly productive because the fertility is returned and because a plentiful supply of humus is supplied to the soil. Dairy farming is economical in that it utilizes practically all the land. Parts that are unsuited to the plow can in nearly all cases be turned to pasture.

## Corn For Poultry.

Do not supply too much corn to laying hens. It is very heating, and it is too fattening for hens that are to make eggs. It is a good winter feed, but too much fat stored in a hen's body interferes with the laying function.

The New Hampshire legislature adopted a resolution indorsing the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

## That Soothed Her.

"Where have you been all the evening?" demanded his wife as the last dance ended. "I couldn't find you."  
"That is easily explained," he replied. "You looked so beautiful that I was lost in admiration."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## MANURE WHEAT IN WINTER

In order to aid the growth of the crop and thus save some spring fertilizers and to prevent losses of manure through exposure the Ohio station recommends winter manuring for wheat. For twenty-three years at the station eight tons of manure applied directly to wheat before seeding have produced an annual increase of 12.6 bushels in this crop alone. A reasonable proportion of this increase may be expected even when the manure is applied during the winter, while subsequent crops will show like increases.

Experiments at Wooster show that a ton of manure spread directly from the stable to the field is worth 75 cents more than a ton left in an open barnyard for three winter months and then applied. Other experiments have shown that a ton of fresh manure treated with forty pounds of acid phosphate and spread immediately is worth nearly \$2.50 more than a ton of untreated manure left in an open barnyard from January to April.

## PORK RAISING PAYS.

Success Depends Largely on Good Hogs and Right Feeding.

Is the problem of making pork at a profit any greater now that grain feeds are high? Have we not a corresponding rise in the values of the product so that we are just as well off? Let us not overlook the fact that only good hogs pay at any time, says the Farm Journal. Poor swine, poorly kept or wormy, are a losing proposition under all conditions of the market.

In keeping first quality hogs, especially pure breeds, there is always the additional inducement of occasional sales at good prices to breeders. But in feeding there is a right way that should not be forgotten. If you have skim-milk or buttermilk or are near a creamery where these may be procured at a cost of 40 cents per hundred or less it will add quality to the ration and do it profitably. Skim-milk is among the force-meats as a grower of young stock, while it has few equals as a fattener when fed with corn.

Says the Indiana experiment station: "The cost of grain per hundred of gain



PURE BRED POLAND CHINA HOG.

made when corn is 50 cents per bushel was \$2.75 per hundred if skim-milk was fed. But the cost was \$4.06 without skim-milk, feeding corn only. For each cent advance in the price of corn the pork cost 5.5 cents more when corn was fed with milk and 8.5 cents more when fed without milk. If milk cannot be procured (kennage or oilmeal should be put into the grain ration to balance up the protein content.

"However, aside from the grain ration, which is high, forage is available at slight expense, and swine should be given all they will consume. Try oats and peas, alfalfa, rape and winter vetch.

"Again, let the makers of pork not forget that pigs weighing 175 to 225 pounds each are the most profitable, and, luckily, the most popular in the markets. If possible these weights should be obtained before the pigs reach six months of age, keeping the youngsters growing without a setback."

## Lime Excess Wasteful.

Field experiments recently completed at the Pennsylvania station indicate that a large excess of lime or limestone is wasteful and that only a slight excess over that necessary to "sweeten" the soil or neutralize acidity should be applied. For the average acid soil with Pennsylvania conditions one ton of burned lime or twice that amount of ground limestone per acre is sufficient for an initial application.

## Protection Against Mice.

During some winters mice are very destructive to fruit trees, even after the latter have been planted several years. Various methods of protection have been suggested. One method is to wrap ordinary white building paper around the trunks just before winter sets in. The paper is fastened with twine.

## AROUND THE FARM.

Packing apples attractively helps to sell them for more money.

Lime-sulphur spray gets peach leaf curl. Apply in fall or winter or any time the leaves are off.

Shrubs that attract birds by their fruit are worth planting around the farm home.

Painting farm implements and vehicles is a good old job for winter. Of course they are all under cover.

Snow is said to be the poor man's fertilizer, and it is in the sense that any man who depends on it is bound to be poor.

Systems of drains in land that has been tilled, but that was more or less wet, have usually paid for themselves in four or five years and often in much less time.

## Pretty Cool.

Haller—Yes, when are you going to pay me that ten you borrowed? You know I'm married now! Staller—Oh, are you? That's too bad. I wanted to touch you for five more. Exchange.

## A Born Leader.

"That man was born to lead."  
"What makes you think so?"  
"Even his own daughters obey him."—Detroit Free Press.



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proper size and neatly dis-  
played, your communication  
will command attention.

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Stationery That Our  
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The lower branch of the Vermont  
legislature passed a bill requiring  
non-residents to give five days' no-  
tice of their intention to take out  
marriage licenses.

The United Improvement associa-  
tion of Boston adopted a resolution  
endorsing the position taken by Presi-  
dent Wilson in the diplomatic situa-  
tion with Germany.

Henry E. Burnham, 73, United  
States senator from New Hampshire  
from 1901 to 1913, died at Manches-  
ter. He was married to the New  
Hampshire bar in 1868.

Albert K. Glass and Crowell Lord,  
former postoffice clerks at Bangor and  
Bar Harbor, Me., respectively, were  
indicted by a federal grand jury on  
charges of embezzlement.

The Nashua, N. H., small store  
keepers, who were ordered to close  
their stores Sundays, while the drug-  
gists, selling the same goods, could  
keep open, won their fight with the  
police department.

The Massachusetts house killed the  
measure advocated by suffragists  
which provided that women should  
be allowed to vote on the proposed  
amendments to the constitution which  
may be submitted to the people by  
the coming constitutional convention.

## What Can the United States Do in Case of a War With Germany.

(By Frederick Douglass.)

If we go to war with Germany we  
should cherish no delusion. Germany  
will strike us hard. She will strike us  
with the weapons she has at her com-  
mand—weapons outside this country  
and inside this country. And her man-  
ner of using these weapons will not be  
governed nor restrained by interna-  
tional law, nor the law of humanity.  
If the United States government de-  
clares war against the imperial German  
government it should do so with the full  
understanding of its own power to  
help win this war. This war is one of  
the race of the earth, for, so long as  
Prussian militarism has the slightest foot-  
hold on the earth, there is no hope for  
peace for the United States or the re-  
mainder of the world.

We cannot go to war, if war  
must come, as full-fledged fighters, or  
we should stay out of war willing to  
accept any injury or insult from the  
imperial German government and make  
up our minds to "chum" the United  
States.

If we go to war with Germany we  
must decide whether we shall fight a  
cross fire by ourselves or join the allies  
and co-operate to our fullest ability to  
defeat to a finish the common foe.

Let us have no misunderstanding as  
to what co-operation with the allies  
means. In a Washington dispatch pub-  
lished the other day was this statement:  
"Many persons ask: 'Will the United  
States become one of the entente allies?'"  
"If they mean practical co-ordination  
of military and industrial resources, to  
the common end of conquering Germany  
and her allied nations, the answer is  
'Yes.' To that extent the United States  
will be an ally—one of the allies."

"But if they mean whether the United  
States will become a signatory to the  
joint peace agreement of the entente,  
the answer at this time seems to be  
'No.'"

"A signed pledge to make no peace,  
except a peace common to all the entente  
powers, would involve the treaty-mak-  
ing power of the United States, calling  
upon the legislative as well as the ex-  
ecutive branch. No such step is ex-  
pected, certainly in the early stages of any  
war with Germany. Ultimately, it is,  
of course, possible. But then it would be  
a result of political expediency or necessity  
rather than a military measure. The  
United States can exert her whole mili-  
tary power without signing any such  
agreement. If the progress of such a  
war should make it advisable for this  
country to join forces with the entente  
in demanding common peace terms,  
then such a political agreement could  
be made later."

### WHAT WOULD BE OUR PLIGHT IF LEFT ALONE?

Supposing at the very start of hos-  
tilities between Germany and the United  
States and subsequently we should re-  
fuse to sign a pledge to make no peace  
with Germany and the central powers  
except a peace common to all the entente  
powers.

There are some who advocate this  
course.

What might happen to us?

Supposing war was well under way  
between the United States and Germa-  
ny, the United States fighting on her  
own account and a skin odds from none  
of the entente powers except in a mili-  
tary and industrial sense. During this  
stage of the war the only obstacle in  
the way of Germany sending an over-  
whelming number of troops to this coun-  
try to overrun it as Belgium and Ser-  
bia and Rumania were overrun would  
be the British navy, which has the Ger-  
man navy securely bottled up. In other  
words, in the present status of the war  
Germany could not send troops here  
which, in view of our present state of  
unpreparedness, might have this coun-  
try at their mercy—and by this time  
you know something of the quality of  
the mercy of German soldiers.

Now, working on this hypothesis, sup-  
pose, after we entered fully into war  
with Germany and possibly her allies,  
the entente powers asked us to join with  
them in the pledge to make no peace  
unless it were a common peace of all  
the allies. And supposing we refused  
to join such an agreement.

Then suppose that Germany, her civil-  
ian population driven to the extremes  
of starvation, her army badly depleted  
by a mighty offensive by the allies, her  
financial resources exhausted, should be  
forced by sheer necessity to sue the  
allies for peace?

Suppose the allies should say: "Yes,  
we will grant you peace on our terms."  
And suppose the central powers, al-  
ways speaking through Germany, should  
ask: "What are your terms?"

And suppose the allies should reiter-  
ate the terms already partially made  
known to President Wilson, and the  
Germans and their allies should accept  
those terms and agree to pay an inden-  
nity to each country they had devastated,  
to settle for all the other damages  
they had done—say, just for the sake  
of argument, amounting to \$5,000,000,  
five times the indemnity obtained  
by Germany from France. Of course,  
Germany could not pay that sum at  
once, but suppose she should give guar-  
antees for its payment by allowing the  
allies to collect certain German revenues  
until it was paid.

Then Europe would be at peace, but  
the United States, which refused to  
sign the common peace treaty with the  
allies, would still be at war with Ger-  
many.

What might happen then?

The German navy would be released,  
Germany would have 4,000,000 trained  
oceans of war, insured to hardship and  
of the finest fighting metal ready at  
hand. The British navy that today could  
keep the German hordes from American  
soil in the event that we declared war  
against Germany would, in the event of  
a European peace in which we had not  
joined, be under no such obligation.

There would be nothing to stop the  
Germans from overrunning the United  
States. Here would be an easy method  
of getting the \$5,000,000,000 indemnity  
to pay the allies.

And the United States?

If it happened inside of six months  
the United States would be helpless  
against 4,000,000 or even 2,000,000  
trained men. It simply would be a case  
of paying the indemnity or of having  
our men killed, our women worse than  
killed and our cities laid waste as Bel-  
gian men were slain, Belgian women  
ravished and Belgian cities destroyed.  
The frightfulness would be brought to  
our shores. What could save us?

German honor?

Read the records. They are long and  
black.

And there is only one answer to all  
this:

The British navy.

If we go into a war with Germany let  
us go in with the allies to finish Ger-  
man militarism. Let us stick fast—in  
war and in peace—with the allies, who  
too long have been fighting our battles  
for us.

## WHAT WE COULD DO TODAY IN CASE OF WAR.

The question is often asked what  
could the United States do in case of  
war with Germany?

The means and measures for ending  
this war are in the hands of the United  
States. If the United States enters in  
full accord with the allies in a military,  
financial and an industrial sense and  
agrees that no peace will be signed until  
the allies sign it. This need not mean  
that the United States should take any  
part in the settlement of territorial  
lines in Europe, but that we will be true  
to the allies until safety is assured to  
every nation, great and small, and thus  
redeem our long asserted pledge that  
we are for the protection of the weak.

If war came, two things we could do  
immediately:

First—We could open our treasure  
chests and pour millions and millions of  
dollars into the war fund. Our credit  
would keep the European allies on their  
financial feet.

Second—We could turn over our vast  
industrial plants and our unlimited agri-  
cultural and other food resources to the  
use of all the armies of the allies. We  
could clothe and feed them. These re-  
sources are almost without limit. Since  
the possibilities of war with Germany  
have been discussed the industrial  
plants of the country have been offering  
their services and their outputs to the  
United States. Just the other day, a  
long list of these great establishments  
which have proffered their plants to the  
government were published. There are  
something like 27,000 industrial plants  
in the United States. These concerns  
can turn out all sorts of productions  
from steel rails to clothing, ammunition  
and arms. Under governmental con-  
trol their outputs would be greatly in-  
creased.

In conjunction with this movement  
the leaders in all the chief industrial  
groups in the country—the employers' or-  
ganizations, the labor unions, the  
farmers' associations and many others  
—have announced their eagerness to aid  
in the mobilization of the industries of  
the country.

There are 40,000,000 soldiers in this  
industrial army of the United States.  
You will find these soldiers on the broad  
acres of the farm; you will find them in  
the factories, in the shops. You will  
find the generals at the head of pro-  
gressive, industrial and economic move-  
ments. They are greater generals than  
Hannibal, than Caesar, than Frederick  
the Great, than Napoleon, for they fur-  
nish the sinews of war, without which  
no battle can be fought.

### How the Captain Tackled.

Captain Joshua Slocum, the famous  
solitary voyager, tells in his "Sailing  
Alone Around the World" an amusing  
story of the way in which he protected  
himself at night from marauding sav-  
ages while in the neighborhood of Cape  
Horn. When he went to sleep Captain  
Slocum would sprinkle the deck with  
carpet tacks, taking particular care  
that not a few of them stood "business  
end" up. It is well known that one  
cannot sleep on a tack without saying  
something about it. A pretty good  
Christian would whistle; a savage  
will howl and claw the air. And that  
was just what happened. Slocum re-  
ports, about 12 o'clock one night. His  
vessel was boarded while he slept. But  
no sooner had they stepped on deck  
than the savages, howling like a pack  
of hounds, jumped pell-mell, some into  
their canoes and some into the sea, a  
great deal of free language escaping  
them as they went. Slocum says that  
he was never disturbed again, though  
he sprinkled his deck with tacks many  
nights thereafter.

### Winks and Eye Baths.

Every few seconds we wink both our  
eyelids at once, although not purpose-  
fully. If we stop winking our eyes be-  
come uncomfortable and gradually  
cease to work as they should. When  
the eye is open the front of it is ex-  
posed to dirt and dust and is apt to  
become so dry that a painful stinging  
sensation results or would do so if  
constant moisture were not provided  
to cleanse and soothe the tissues.

As a matter of fact, each time we  
wink we wash the eye, says the Popu-  
lar Science Monthly. Up above each  
eye is a tiny bag called the tear gland,  
and all the time we are awake it  
makes tears. When the front of the  
eye feels itself becoming a little too  
dry or dusty a communication is sent  
for a supply of moisture. The eyelid  
then comes down with a tear inside  
it to wash clean the front of the eye.  
This is the most gentle and perfect  
washing in the world.

### Safety of a Ship.

The safety of a ship depends upon  
its stability, strength, water tightness  
and reserve stability and floatability if  
injured. The strength is due to the  
framing and plating or planking. Wa-  
ter tightness is effected by caulking the  
seams between plates and planks. The  
seams of iron plates are caulked by  
hammering the edge of the uppermost  
plates against the one underneath it.  
The seams between planks are partly  
filled with oakum, which is forced in  
and the remainder of the seam filled  
with pitch, marine glue or putty. The  
reserve stability and floatability when  
injured depend upon the position and  
volume of the interior space which is  
floated. To reduce this volume to a  
safe point vessels are divided into com-  
partments by water tight bulkheads,  
which extend across the ship at inter-  
vals.

### Redwood and Fire.

Probably no other wood burns with  
more resistance than California red-  
wood. It seems to have been made  
fire resistant by nature. In logging  
camps this is peculiarly noticeable, for  
no other wood could be so treated. Be-  
cause of the enormous size of redwood  
trees the logs are very heavy—a six-  
teen foot butt log weighs from thirty  
to fifty tons—and it is very difficult to  
handle them when the ground is lit-  
tered with bark, undergrowth and tops.  
To get rid of this waste, or "slash," as  
the lumbermen call it, he simply sets  
it on fire. The slash burns off, but  
the logs do not burn. They come  
through this test by fire, which lasts  
from eight to ten hours, with merely  
a slight char on the sapwood on their  
exterior.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## MODERN WARSHIPS

Changes Half a Century Has  
Made in Naval Methods.

A NEW TYPE OF SAILORMAN.

The Old Time Yarn Spinning Tar Has  
Been Supplanted by a Younger, Bet-  
ter Educated and More Capable Man.  
His Chances in Uncle Sam's Navy.

A naval officer would have been con-  
sidered as a fit subject for an insane  
asylum who in 1820, the year of my  
entry into the service, had prophesied  
the creation in less than half a cen-  
tury of a United States fleet of great  
seaplane battleships of more than 30,  
000 tons displacement, each with sev-  
eral turrets, any one of which could  
throw almost as many as one dis-  
charge a greater weight of metal, of  
incomparably greater destructive power  
and range than was possible from the  
full broadside of one of Nelson's  
largest ships of the line. We may gain  
some idea of the tremendous increase  
in the power of fighting ships when we  
realize that in a short time and with-  
out danger to itself one modern dread-  
naught could destroy the combined  
fleets that fought at Trafalgar in 1805.

In the wildest stretch of the imagi-  
nation our prophet could not have fore-  
seen the addition to the fleet of tor-  
pedo boat destroyers of a thousand  
tons displacement, a speed of thirty or  
thirty-five knots and torpedoes of great  
accuracy, high speed and an effective  
range of 10,000 yards. A "bag of pow-  
der on the end of a spar" was our con-  
ception of an offensive torpedo in  
those days. Good work could be done  
even with that crude equipment. As  
Cushing proved when he torpedoed the  
Albatross.

I think our prophet would surely  
have had a pained cell provided for  
him had he attempted to describe the  
modern submarines, which are en-  
joyable of keeping the sea for many days,  
which have a radius of action of 4,000  
miles or more and which are able un-  
der favorable conditions to creep un-  
seen upon the most powerful vessel  
and at one discharge destroy it. He  
would have found few indeed to listen  
to him if he had asserted the possibi-  
lity that scouting or bomb throwing air-  
craft would act in conjunction with  
the fleet or foretell the influence of  
electricity and the wireless upon op-  
erations of the fleet both in peace and  
in war.

All these wonderful changes and ad-  
vances in naval design, construction  
and equipment have taken place with-  
in my period of service. In sea power,  
in military efficiency, in comforts and  
conveniences, we have greatly gained,  
but I think that those of us who start-  
ed our careers when the great naval  
advance of the last generation was still  
to come, who made their early cruises  
in sailing ships or ships with auxiliary  
steam power only, look back with ten-  
der memory upon the old and less in-  
convenient environment.

The romance of the sea conveyed by  
Marryat and others in their stories has  
not really gone; the conditions only  
have changed. The sea and its effect  
upon those who follow it never change,  
and there is as great a field in the navy  
today for the adventurous youngster  
as ever, perhaps a greater. Certainly  
he can have as many heart thrills on  
board a submarine or destroyer or fly-  
ing craft as he could have had on  
board a brig or schooner cruising for  
pirates in the olden days.

The changes in the material of  
the navy have produced corresponding  
changes in its organization and per-  
sonnel. You no longer see the gray  
bearded boatswain's mate, quartermas-  
ter or quarter gunner about the decks  
of our ships. They were brave and loy-  
al to the core, and their years of ex-  
periences on all seas and in all weath-  
ers, interspersed occasionally with a  
little good advice to the young officer,  
tacitly given, withheld away many an  
hour of quiet night watches in port.

The old type of sailorman under-  
stood his duties as thoroughly and per-  
formed them as faithfully as any one  
could desire, but machinery has ban-  
ished him. His place has been taken  
by the younger, better educated man,  
who in a general way is more capable,  
but who does not as a rule follow the  
sea for a lifetime unless he wins early  
promotion.

It is now a rare thing to see in the  
lower ratings an enlisted man who is  
more than thirty years old. The great  
majority are much younger. The life  
is too strenuous and its conditions too  
abnormal, as measured by modern con-  
ditions on shore, to hold men to it.  
And yet I believe that no other occu-  
pation open to American youth offers  
them so many chances to succeed and  
to acquire a provision for old age. It  
is in the power of any young man  
of fair elementary education, industry  
and good moral character to enlist in  
the navy, say, at the age of twenty  
and to retire at the age of fifty with  
a life compensation of from \$50 to \$100  
a month. That class does not include  
the considerable number of those who  
obtain warrants or commissions when  
bring much greater emoluments. Ad-  
miral Charles J. Badger in Youth's  
Companion.

### How It Was.

"She wanted to marry him for his  
money."  
"Did she fail?"  
"No; he failed, and she married some  
one else."—Topeka Journal.

A fool always wants to shorten space  
and time; a wise man wants to length-  
en both.—Ruskin.

### A Genius.

"Your mother-in-law never pays you  
a long visit," said one man to another.  
"How is that?"  
"She did once, but I got my mother  
to come on a visit at the same time."  
John Matson, 49, a Sterling, Mass.,  
farmer, who lost his way during a  
snowstorm and was found unconscious  
in a snowdrift, died in a hospital.

## LARGEST AMERICAN CATS.

Jaguars Are Bigger but Less Fierce  
Than African Leopards.

The jaguar, or "el tigre," as it is gen-  
erally known throughout Spanish  
America, is the largest and handsomest  
of American cats. Its size and deep  
yellow color, profusely marked with  
black spots and rosettes, give it a close  
resemblance to the African leopard. It  
is, however, a heavier and more pow-  
erful animal.

In parts of the dense tropical forest  
of South America and black jaguars  
occur, and, while representing merely a  
color phase, they are supposed to be  
much fiercer than the ordinary animal.  
Although so large and powerful, the  
jaguar has none of the treacherous feroc-  
ity of the African leopard. During  
the years I spent in its country, mainly  
in the open, I made careful inquiry  
without hearing of a single case where  
one had attacked human beings.

In one locality on the Pacific coast  
of Guerrero I found that the harder  
natives had an interesting method of  
hunting the "tiger" during the mating  
period. At such times the male has  
the habit of leaving its lair near the head  
of a small canyon in the foothills early  
in the evening and following down the  
canyon for some distance, at intervals  
uttering a subdued roar.

On moonlight nights at this time the  
hunter places an expert native with a  
short wooden trumpet near the mouth  
of the canyon to imitate the tiger's  
call as soon as it is heard and to re-  
peat the cry at proper intervals. After  
playing the roller the hunter ascends  
the canyon several hundred yards and,  
gun in hand, awaits the approach of  
the animal.

The natives tell many amusing tales  
of the sudden exit of untired hunters  
when the approaching animal unexpect-  
edly uttered its roar at close quarters.  
—E. W. Nelson in National Geographic  
Magazine.

## DUMAS HAD HIS REVENGE.

He Found a Fine Prize For the Friend  
Who Insulted Him.

Alexandre Dumas the elder, the  
great novelist, had, as is well known,  
some black blood in his veins and was  
of an unforgetting if not almost cruel  
nature.

In his earlier days Dumas received a  
dire insult from one whom he called  
his friend. To the surprise of all who  
knew him, Alexandre took no apparent  
notice of the wrong, but instead ap-  
plied himself to looking carefully after  
the welfare of his supposed friend.  
He took with him into society, intro-  
duced him there, presented him there  
and so continued for three years, at  
the end of which time he stood as  
"best man" at his friend's marriage.

The wedding feast being concluded,  
Alexandre Dumas was leaving the  
house when an acquaintance joined  
him and as they walked along said:  
"I have often wished to say how I  
have wondered at your great kindness  
to M. X., whom we have just seen  
married. You have the most forgiving  
nature that I have ever met with. He  
insulted you grossly some years ago,  
and yet ever since you have devoted  
yourself to his happiness and at last  
assisted him to get married."

"That's precisely," remarked Du-  
mas slowly, with a sinister chuckle, "I  
flatter myself that I have given him the  
most furious and long-eyed mother-in-  
law in France."—London Telegraph.

### A Flying Start.

As the result of lectures adminis-  
tered to him by both his father and the  
young woman of his choice, a certain  
young man decided to turn over a new  
leaf and show some interest in busi-  
ness.

"Well, Molly," said he to the girl one  
evening, "I am really going into busi-  
ness in earnest. Make a beginning at  
ready today."

"Good!" exclaimed Molly. "And  
what was the nature of your start?"

"I ordered my tailor to make me a  
business suit."—New York Times.

### Genial Sarcasm.

A woman had forgotten to order  
meat for dinner. She rushed to the  
telephone, called the meat market  
from memory and did not inquire who  
was talking when some one answered  
with the usual "Hello!"

"Have you any brains?" the woman  
demanded.

"Ah, no," the voice at the other end  
of the line replied. "I am only a poor  
teacher."—Indianapolis News.

### Deafening.

"H'm!" meditated the manager. "So  
you claim to have every qualification  
of a first class actor?"

"Well," returned Jefferson Hamlet,  
"perhaps I ought to mention the fact  
that I am slightly deaf, the result of  
so much applause, you know."—New  
York Times.

### What Counts.

"Circumstances alter cases."  
"That's true, but remember, my boy,  
that you needn't worry about the cir-  
cumstances if you have the law on  
your side."—Washington Star.

### A Gentle Thrust.

Miss Oldgirl—I remember when the  
girls married much younger than they  
do now. Miss Pert—Yes, so grandma  
tells me.—Baltimore American.

### Fair Supposition.

The Lady—And is your father work-  
ing, my little man? The Little Man—  
I suppose so, mom. The judge said "and  
labor."—London Telegraph.

### Encouraging.

Tragedian—My parents tried hard to  
keep me from becoming an actor.  
Comedian—I congratulate them on  
their success.

### Talking Shop.

"I don't like to wait on grouchy cus-  
tomers."  
"Nor I."  
"I hate to have a customer growl  
at me."  
"Mine don't growl," said the dealer.  
"but they all show their teeth."—Kan-  
sas City Journal.

## BOTTLES ARE VERY ANCIENT.

Nearly as Old as Man, They Were First  
Made of Animal Skins.

Who made the first bottle has never  
been determined, but the necessity for  
some means of transporting liquids, of  
which water was undoubtedly the first  
to be considered, must have existed  
from the beginning of the human race,  
and it is generally considered probable  
that the first receptacle for this purpose  
was made from the skin of an animal.  
This was removed with as little mutila-  
tion as possible, and all the unavoid-  
able openings were carefully sewed up,  
leaving a single leg for filling or empty-  
ing, which was tied up with a cord.

These, we know, were used ages ago  
by many primitive peoples and have  
also been employed extensively in  
many parts of the world, and even to-  
day they may be seen in use in some  
oriental countries. It was this kind  
of bottle that was referred to in the  
Bible in the much quoted dictum relat-  
ing to putting new wine into old bot-  
tles. The objection to this procedure  
was that the skin of an old bottle has  
become fully stretched and weakened  
by use, and if new wine was put into  
it the pressure of the gases generated  
by the continued fermentation of the  
wine would burst the bottle.

It is a generally accepted fact that  
glassmaking and glass bottles origi-  
nated among the Egyptians, although  
at what date no one has presumed to  
state. Even in Egypt, however, the  
art of glassmaking in its early history  
appears to have been confined to cer-  
tain localities and was not practiced at  
all widely.—Scientific American.

## INGENIOUS LETTER BOXES.



